The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. MONDAY. JULY 3, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great Races Still Go On

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY, MONDAY.

Five Good Races

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

FIRST RACE—"Nursery Stake," for 2-year-olds. Miss Woodford, Vis-a-Vis, Ascender, Lucky B.
SECOND RACE—2 Mile Heats. Windrush, Clara D., Joseo, Dodette.
THIRD RACE—For 2-year-olds, 1 1-4 Miles. John Sullivan, Alfreitta, Lenora, Vixen, Alarm, Sunday, Ida Wood, Jesse James, Bucklin Filly, Belle of Runnymede.
FOURTH RACE—Consolation Purse, 1 1-8 Miles. George Hakes, Bay Bee, Dorothy Vernon, Fiona, Pope Leo.
FIFTH RACE—For Maiden 2-year-olds. John McGinty, Bridesmaid, Aztec, Slocum, Grismer, Virgil Filly, Early Bird, Idle Pat, Baritone.

Racing Commences at 2:30 p. m. Promptly.

Madison Street Cars Direct to the Track Gate.
Pools Sold at the Palmer House Morning and Evening.

ADMISSION - - - 50 CENTS

Twelve Races on July Fourth!
Don't Fail to Go Both Days!

"BATTERY D" will have an immense benefit on the day after the close of the meeting, July 5.

Gentlemen Desiring Perfect-Fitting

Shirts,

Made in the most artistic manner from reliable fabrics and reasonable prices, should leave their orders at

WILSON BROS.',
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113 & 115 State-st.

FIREWORKS.

Complete assortment, perfectly reliable, manufactured for us, and every piece warranted to fire. Flags, Lanterns, Bombs, Balloons, Crackers, Torpedoes, etc., etc. Boxes for family displays, $5 to $50, delivered.

TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORE,
7 Clark-Street.
Established 10 Years. Telephone No. 5,116.

THE CANDLER & WHITEHEAD

Smoke Consuming Furnace

The most perfect Smoke Consuming and Fuel Saving Furnace in Existence.

Performs its duty entirely by mechanical means, without Steam Jets or Artificial Drafts. Can be attached to the furnace of any horizontal boiler without resetting the boiler or disturbing the grate bars. The attention of parties using boilers is called to the following test made, June 28th, at the works of the Calvert Lithographing Company, Detroit, Mich., with one of these furnaces, which has been in constant use for six months:

Horizontal tubular boiler, 54 inch diameter, 14 ft. long, 70 three inch tubes 14 ft. long.
Duration of trial—Four hours.
Quality of coal—Hocking Valley soft nut.
Average pressure of steam—58 pounds.
Quantity of coal consumed—483 pounds.
Quantity of water evaporated—4,380 pounds.
Quantity of water evaporated per pound of coal—9.06 pounds.

(Signed) THOMAS McGREGOR, Proprietor Central Boiler Works, Detroit, Mich.
I. G. SOWTER, Mechanical Engineer, 66 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF WAYNE. }
Personally appeared before me, a notary public for Wayne County, Michigan, the above-named Thos. McGregor and I. G. Sowter, who, being duly sworn, acknowledged that they made the above test and that the above statement thereof is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
(Signed) ABRAM SPAUN,
[SEAL.] Notary Public Wayne Co., Mich.
For further information address
CANDLER & WHITEHEAD FURNACE CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE MILD POWER CURES.
AS YOU WILL LEARN BY TRYING

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE
NEW HORSE DISEASE,
("PINK EYE.")
The Specifics A. A., C. C., and H. H.
CURE EVERY TIME.

The medicine acts promptly, is given without trouble, and is curing hundreds daily. Full directions with each bottle. Sold by dealers generally.
SINGLE BOTTLES $0.75
CASES, with 10 Bottles and Book 8.00
Orders amounting to $5 and upwards, sent FREE of express. Send for pamphlets, etc., free.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MED. CO., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y.
Chicago Agent, J. M. BRIGGS, 296 Fifth-av.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List

Cutlery of the highest grade. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, "IXL," and other popular makes. All kinds of table cutlery, Rogers' single, double and triple plated knives, forks, spoons. A.G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

BASE-BALL PARK.

BASE BALL
JULY 4.
TROYS vs. CHICAGOS

For the League Championship.

TWO GAMES.
AT 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.; MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

READ THIS NOTICE!!

It May Be of Use to You.

During July all garments ordered of us will be subject to a discount of

15 PER CENT SPOT CASH.

In addition to all kinds of Summer Goods we are prepared to furnish garments for fall and winter, having the styles and goods in readiness.

Edward Ely & Co.

DR. FERGUSON, M. A., M. D.,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (L. R. C. P.) Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (L. F. P. S.) Glasgow, Scotland; gold medal; Fellow of the Obstetric Society (F. O. S.) London, England; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (M. C. P. S.) Ontario; graduate in Arts and Medicine (M. A., M. D.) Toronto University, Canada, honors and medal, may be consulted on all forms of constitutional ailments for a few days at the BRIGGS HOUSE, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., Chicago.

Office of Chief Engineer New York, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26, 1882.
Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. A. Latcha, Chief Engineer, directed to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 12, 1882, for furnishing all material and performing all labor necessary for constructing the general shops of this company at South Chicago.
Plans and specifications for said work will be on file at Room 55 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois, on and after Monday, July 3, 1882.
Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
J. A. LATCHA,
Chief Engineer N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1882.
The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of Bailey, Bullock & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Respectfully yours,
E. W. BAILEY,
V. W. BULLOCK.
The undersigned, successors to the late firm of Bailey, Bullock & Co., will continue a general commission business in grain and provisions, under the same general management as the old firm, and solicit a continuance of your favors.
Respectfully,
E. W. BAILEY & Co.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

PURE SODA WATER.

We use our White Rock Spring Water exclusively in our Soda.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists.

Fruit Our elegant assorted baskets fruits $1 to $5; expressed to all parts of the United States. Taylor's Fruit Stores 7 Clark-st. Telephone 5116; branch 98 Madison-st., opposit Tribune. Established 10 years.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.
"Pure, Wholesome, Pleasant, and Effervescent."
Prof. T. L. Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., London, Eng.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of the Year's Operations of the National Treasury.

Reduction of the Public Debt and the Interest Charge.

A Cheerful Recital of Large Receipts and Decreased Expenditures.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Garfield Memorial Church.

Guiteau's Skeleton Will Probably Be Delivered to the Army Medical Museum.

No More Election Cases to Be Considered—Fast Mails for the Northwest a Myth.

THE TREASURY.

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The following explanation of the fiscal operations of the Treasury for the year ending June 30 is furnished by Mr. John M. Carson, clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means:

The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending Friday last were the largest since its foundation, except the years 1866 and 1867, and it is not fair to compare the last year with the two named, for the reason that since the year 1867 the sources of revenue have been largely reduced by legislation. In 1866 the net ordinary receipts were in round figures $520,000,000, and in 1867 they were $463,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1882, they were, as nearly as can now be ascertained, $403,000,000, furnishing a

NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

of $151,684,350, and a reduction in the public debt of that amount. The reduction in the debt for June was $12,560,697, and the average monthly reduction for the year just closed was $12,640,362. The average monthly reduction for the preceding year was $8,346,447. An examination of the figures of the interest-bearing debt shows that since July 1, 1881, there has been a reduction of $175,757,450, and the result of this reduction is that we start on the new fiscal year with our liability for the annual payment of interest reduced from $75,000,000 to $57,000,000—a reduction in the permanent expenditures of $18,000,000 per annum. Of the $59,000,000 of extended 6 per cent bonds still borne on the debt statement, $26,137,000 have been called, the last two calls including the remainder of the loan of July and August, 1861—the first war loan—and $15,000,000 of the loan of 1863.

OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN OF 1861

reported as still outstanding—$11,137,050—over $8,000,000 were redeemed to the close of business yesterday. The next call to mature, and the only call now out, is for $15,000,000 of the loan of 1863, which amount will be redeemable on Aug. 1, and the redemption of which will leave less than $33,000,000 outstanding of bonds originally issued at 6 per cent. In view of the largely increased appropriations made by Congress for the coming fiscal year, and the prospective reduction of taxation by the same body, it is doubtful whether the Secretary of the Treasury will issue another call for bonds until Congress has completed its work for the present session.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

shows that since June 1 the Treasury has gained 2,547,772 silver dollars, a number about equal to the monthly coinage of these pieces. The number of standard silver dollars now in the Treasury is 87,153,816, against which there is outstanding in silver certificates $54,506,090, thus showing the Government is actually owner of 32,647,726 of the silver dollars now held in the Treasury—an increase of $5,268,743 since June 1. In gold coin and gold bullion there is a decrease for the month of $5,479,155, and the available cash balance compared with June 1 shows a decrease of $837,403, this balance now being $140,604,474.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH

show an increase of $1,704,000 compared with June, 1881, as will be seen by the following statement:

	1882.	1881.
Customs	$17,106,000	$16,802,977
Internal revenue	13,114,000	11,913,285
Miscellaneous	2,390,000	2,139,542
Total	$32,610,000	$30,855,804

The annexed table will show that the

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES BY QUARTERLY PERIODS

for the two last fiscal years. The figures for the last fiscal year will vary somewhat from those here given when reports from distant points are received at the Treasury. For the purpose of comparison they are substantially correct:

	1882.	1881.
FIRST QUARTER.		
Customs	$59,184,469	$56,395,144
Internal revenue	37,475,502	32,496,422
Miscellaneous	11,421,072	8,997,674
Total	$108,181,043	$97,889,240
SECOND QUARTER.		
Customs	$49,049,544	$42,241,041
Internal revenue	37,884,263	34,695,803
Miscellaneous	5,764,975	4,757,500
Total	$92,698,782	$81,494,344
THIRD QUARTER.		
Customs	$58,277,685	$48,747,011
Internal revenue	30,074,011	30,020,086
Miscellaneous	10,325,563	8,407,472
Total	$98,677,259	$87,174,569
FOURTH QUARTER.		
Customs	$53,167,000	$50,491,677
Internal revenue	40,614,000	37,726,956
Miscellaneous	10,123,600	6,110,986
Total	$103,904,000	$94,329,619

The following recapitulation shows

THE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS

from the sources named during the two fiscal years compared:

	1882.	1881.
Customs	$219,678,698	$198,159,676
Internal revenue	146,147,976	135,264,385
Miscellaneous	37,634,610	27,358,231
Aggregate	$403,460,284	$360,782,292
EXPENDITURES.		
Ordinary	$187,630,000	$178,204,146
Interest on debt	71,256,000	82,508,742
	$258,886,000	$260,712,888

GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The corner-stone of the Garfield Memorial Church was laid this afternoon on the site of the former small frame structure on Vermont avenue known as "Christian Church," which the late President and his family attended. Before the hour appointed for beginning the exercises the church grounds and street adjacent were occupied by nearly 5,000 people. After singing the hymn "Coronation," in which nearly all present joined, the Rev. J. G. Butler read a selection from the Scriptures, and prayer was offered by the Rev. H. D. Clark, of the Christian Church, Baltimore. The Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, made an address. He said:

"While this anniversary is a sad one, it is also for us an occasion of grateful joy. Here our children have gathered to do honor to the Holy Child Jesus; here our young people have confessed their faith in the Son of man; here many have joined in our prayers and praise with voices that no longer blend with ours in the songs of the sanctuary, but have been added to the anthems of our Father's heavenly house. Still another association which gives to this day

A PATHETIC SIGNIFICANCE,

and which is indissolubly bound up with the work which we have here begun, is that connected with the lamented leader of the people, whose familiar form crossing this street to the little frame church, with his mother on his arm and his wife at his side, rises before us today, and whose constant presence here is the best recollection of his life, and the long-looked-for crown of many labors is this work. Since 1843 a handful of people, known simply as Christians, have met weekly, first from house to house and finally in the little frame church which recently stood on this spot. From a dozen they have grown to 400 souls. Rich in faith, but not in gold, they have worked and waited. With anxious and prayerful hope they have anticipated this hour. When one of their number was raised by the people to the highest dignity of the Nation and the eyes of men were in some measure turned upon them as his brethren they felt their long-cherished wish about to be realized; so the work was begun, and help came in from many who felt with us. But our day of increased blessings seemed only to dawn when its sun was clouded, and that which was to have been reared with rejoicing must have a history, like all histories, with its elements of sadness. President Garfield was Trustee of this church, and within the past few days another communicant of this body,

THE HON. MR. HAWK,

of Illinois, a man of pure life and loyal devotion, has passed away. Men thus come and go, but God's work continues. Thus far we have seemed to have Divine favor. This ground is ours, and $20,000 are ready to go into these walls. Eighteen thousand more are needed to complete the structure. We will go forward faithfully, discharging our trust and asking and expecting great things from our God."

The Rev. Mr. Power then laid the corner-stone. This ceremony was followed by an address from the Rev. B. A. Hinsdale, President of Hiram College, who gave a sketch of the origin and history of the people known as Christians, and of the Church to which they belong. In closing his address, President Hinsdale said:

"This church is a memorial to the late lamented Garfield. Its corner-stone is laid upon the first anniversary of his assassination, and this makes it an object of wider and tenderer sympathy. To his host of personal friends, to his religious brethren, nay, to a vastly larger world which was so deeply impressed by his great career and so deeply stirred by his cruel fate, this Christian temple

WILL BE A SHRINE

around which would cluster the tendrils of the heart. While brick, and stone, and iron shall defy decay, these foundations, and the walls that are to be laid upon them, and the spire that they will lift toward the sky, will speak of the widow's house in the woods of Ohio, of Hiram School, and of Williams College, of the army, of the halls of legislation, and the Chief-Magistrate's chair. They will speak of the inauguration, of the last letter to the white-haired mother, of eighty days of uncomplaining anguish, of the death at Elberon, and of the majestic funeral march which bore the mortal which had lost the immortal to its resting-place at Lake View. Do you ask me to say more? In the words of Æneas to the Carthagenian Queen, 'You ask me to recall unutterable sorrow.' Not often do men build a structure which commemorates so much as the church whose corner-stone we lay today."

Addresses were then made by Representatives A. H. Pettibone and A. S. Willis, of Kentucky, and the exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Schell.

THE ASSASIN'S BODY.

DR. HICKS NEGOTIATING FOR ITS DELIVERY TO THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The impression is that Dr. Hicks is negotiating with the authorities of the Army Medical Museum to deliver to them Guiteau's skeleton. The museum has already a portion of the backbone of John Wilkes Booth, and some of the officers are quite anxious to place the skeleton of the assasin of Gen. Garfield by the side of the relic of the body of Booth. What public purpose will be served by this does not appear; but, as Dr. Hicks is the legal owner of the body, he is at liberty to do what he pleases with it, and there can be little doubt but that the skeleton would be in safer custody in the Army Medical Museum than it would be if consigned to some unknown grave. Dr. Hicks, in an interview, says that he is confident the remains are

ENTIRELY SAFE WHERE THEY ARE,

but he believes the utmost precaution will be necessary to secure their safety after their removal from the vault and during their transmission to whatever place may be determined upon. "There are," said the Doctor, "in this city today a number of persons from New York and elsewhere who are employed to find out when Guiteau's body is to be removed, and gain possession of it at any risk. These parties will be watched, and I will endeavor to baffle their efforts." The Doctor was interrogated as to his opinion about the propriety of burying the body, and replied that the remains would have to be interred in some place that was not known, as no grave or vault could be made strong enough to contain them if the situation was known, and that the interment could not be made in any cemetery or graveyard without its being discovered. "If the body is buried," continued the Doctor, "it will have to be under the water at midocean, and that is the only place it could be safely interred."

THE HOUSE PROGRAM.

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—There is a disposition on the part of some members of the steering committee to bring up at least two contested-election cases and to seat the Republican contestants for the seats of Tillman, of North Carolina, and Shelley, of Alabama. The members of the steering committee, however, are not agreed as to this course, and doubt the possibility of being able to retain a quorum here, or to bring one and keep it here. Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker, however, says that he can secure a quorum in forty-eight hours; but forty-eight hours at this period of the session is more time than most of the members care to spend, and their zeal in behalf of the rights of Southern Republicans is somewhat proportionate to the increase of

THE INTENSITY OF THE HEAT.

Two members of this committee tonight, who are quite as influential as any of the others, say they will oppose such a program. Republican members of the Elections Committee themselves are not united in support of a new contested-election campaign. The Senators are even less inclined than members of the House to protract the session for what might result in another filibustering contest, and it seems more probable that the contested-election cases will go over until next winter than that they will be taken up in this hot weather at the close of the session. Tomorrow is the day for suspension of the rules, and the Naval bill will not come up until Tuesday. It is the Monday when individual members are recognized for suspensions, and the House for that reason undoubtedly will be kept in session as long as possible.

The Speaker has agreed to recognize Judge Kelley to submit to a vote

THE KNIT-GOODS BILL,

and there is not much reason to doubt that it will pass. A strong effort is to be made to add to it a provision modifying the sugar tariff. The plan of reduction which is being now most pressed is to repeal the act of March 3, 1875, entitled "An act to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the emergencies of the Government." This act is called the Emergency act, and the sugar men claim it was never intended to be permanent, although it has been on the statute-books now for seven years. The arguments which will be presented to the House tomorrow in support of this change of law are as follows: Sugar is no longer a luxury, but

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOME

in the land. On every dollar's worth of sugar we consume we now pay a duty to the Government of at least 30 cents, amounting in all to nearly $50,000,000 annually. This heavy tax is as unnecessary as it is burdensome, the revenue being largely in excess of the needs of the Government. One-fifth of this tax was put on March 3, 1875, to meet an emergency which does not now exist, the title of the bill imposing the additional 20 per cent being "An act to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government." Chap. 127, supplement to Revised Statutes, page 152, Forty-third Congress. A decrease of the tax on sugar would be

SHARED BY THE ENTIRE POPULATION,

and more helpful to the whole people than any other reduction that can be made in our tariff. The adulteration of sugar is increasing enormously, which, if not positively dangerous to health—as is maintained by many prominent chemists—is a fraud upon the consumer. A decrease of the tax will lessen adulteration, and we shall have not only cheaper, but sweeter and purer sugar. There is no valid reason why the duty should not be reduced. The Louisiana planters—the only possible objectors—made their largest crops under a tariff which averaged about one cent per pound. More people use sugar than either whisky or tobacco, hence sugar should be the first reduced.

FAST MAIL TRAINS.

FAILURE OF THE SCHEME TO PROVIDE THE NORTHWEST WITH THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The attempt of the Post-Office Department to secure a fast mail train between New York, Chicago, and the Northwest has failed, or at least has met with a serious check, just as the effort to provide a fast mail service between New York and San Francisco failed. The Post-Office Department had two plans for the fast mail service which is proposed between New York and the Northwest by Chicago. The first plan was to start a train in the early morning which should reach Chicago in twenty-five hours, and carry the Eastern newspapers along the route. The second plan was to have a train start at 8:30 in the evening, carrying the mail of the business day but not the morning newspapers, and to reach Chicago in twenty-five hours. This would bring the mail to Milwaukee soon after midnight, and, of course, would be for

THE DISADVANTAGE OF THE CHICAGO PAPERS

and their Northwestern circulation; but the plan agreed upon finally was to start at 8:30 at night and connect directly at Chicago with the trains for the Northwest. Nothing would be gained by this plan, for the business-men in Chicago, so far as their mail was concerned, for the letters might as well be in the New York Post-Office over night and start in the morning, as to start from New York at night and lie in the Chicago Post-Office all night. But the entire project for the fast mail has encountered the very serious obstacle that the New York Central and Lake Shore notified the Post-Office Department thatthey should not be able to make the time of twenty-five hours, as the Post-Office Department expected would be done. If the Post-Office authorities have a contract with the Vanderbilt road for a train with such speed, the Vanderbilt people do not so construe it. At all events, those roads decline to make the time, and the negotiations, if they are to be made at all, will have to start on some different basis.

PENSIONS.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The amount paid for pensions on account of the late War to March 1, 1882, is $500,781,950. It is estimated that there are now on the rolls the names of 250,000 pensioners of the late War. This does not include 30,000 (estimated) service pensions on account of the War of 1812. The annual value of the 250,000 late War pensioners is $27,500,000, and of the 30,000 of the War of 1812 pensioners $2,800,000, or an aggregate annual value of $30,300,000. Estimating disbursements for May and June, the total paid for pensions the current fiscal year will not vary much from $65,000,000. April 1, 1882, there were on file 217,162 pending claims, which, if allowed, would be entitled to arrears, estimating 17½ per cent for rejection and $1,200 as the average arrears in each case, there would be paid, if allowed within the year, $214,990,800. There are 58,719 pending claims which were filed subsequent to the limitation imposed by the Arrears act, and when allowed pension commences from date of filing. Deduct 17½ per cent for rejection, and the average first payment would be one year's pension at $110 per case, or $4,826,030. If the two classes just referred to be at once added to the roll (223,023) it would increase the annual value of pensions $24,500,000, which, added to the present annual value, $30,300,000, would be $54,800,000.

NOTES.

CAPT. COWDON'S PLANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Capt. Cowdon has succeeded in inducing Senator Corre to introduce an amendment to the River and Harbor bill authorizing him to make the outlet, and giving him as compensation for the land, the work, and the expense $1,000,000, provided that the flood line of the river at New Orleans shall be lowered four feet within sixty days after completion of the outlet. Another section provides he shall be paid for the lowering of the flood level at the rate of $250,000 per foot. Cowdon's argument is that a new outlet discharging 200,000 cubic feet per second will be more effective in lowering the river and preventing floods than all the means to be used by the commission.

COL. ALBERT B. AUER,

for the past twenty years foreman of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., printers and stationers, took charge yesterday as foreman of the press-room in the Government Printing-Office. Mr. Auer was an apprentice and learned the business of pressman under Mr. Rounds many years ago. He is said to be the best pressman in the United States, as well as an excellent executive officer. The Public Printer has shown good judgment thus far in the selection of his principal assistants.

ADJOURNMENT GOSSIP.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The general opinion of the best informed members of the House and Senate in regard to the probable duration of the session now appears to be that Congress will adjourn sine die the 17th inst.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Wife Swears the Body of a Dead Man Is That of Her Husband, but Companies in Which His Life Was Insured Contend that It Is Not His, and that He Is Still Alive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 2.—In October, 1878, John W. Hillman, a roving "buffalo-hunter" and cattle-trader, married Sallie Quinn at Lawrence, Kas., and within a few weeks he had his life insured for the benefit of his wife for $10,000 in the New York Life, $10,000 in the New York Mutual Life, and $5,000 in the Connecticut Mutual. He left with a chum named John H. Brown to look for a cattle-ranch in Southwestern Kansas. After a few weeks the report came to Lawrence that Brown had accidentally killed Hillman, and the body had been buried at Medicine Lodge. A party of Hillman's friends and a party of insurance men went to Medicine Lodge, where they found that an inquest had been held and the jury had returned a verdict that the body was that of Hillman, and he had been accidentally killed by Brown. The body had been buried two weeks, but it was taken up and carried to Lawrence. Another inquest was held. Brown testified that he and Hillman went into camp at a lonely place on Crooked Creek, fifteen miles northwest of Medicine Lodge, in Barbour County, and that he stepped to the wagon and took a Sharp's rifle and the lock caught in the wagon-bed, discharging the gun and shooting Hillman, who stood behind him, through the head from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Soon after giving the testimony at Lawrence Brown disappeared. Mrs. Hillman and her friends swore the body was Hillman's, and others who knew him swore it was not. The jury returned a verdict of the felonious killing of a stranger by Brown, but he could not be found. Brown wandered about Western Missouri, and finally made a sworn statement to W. J. Buchanan, a Wyandotte lawyer, that Hillman had murdered a stranger and left Brown to palm the body off as that of Hillman. Through this statement Mrs. Hillman was induced to release the companies; but she received no consideration, and her attorneys refused to surrender the policies. Subsequently Brown retracted his statement, alleging that he had been induced through prosecution for murder to make it. Mrs. Hillman pushed her suit in the United States Circuit Court, and Brown appeared as a witness for her, swearing that it was Hillman he had killed by accident. Meantime a photograph of the body had been scattered about, and Daniel Walters, of Fort Madison, Ia., claimed to recognize the photograph as that of the body of his son. When last heard from he was at Wichita, Kas., and had written home that he was going southwest with a man to hunt a stock ranch. The case has been on trial two weeks, and a hundred witnesses examined and depositions read. The Walters family and their friends testified that the body was that of Frederick Walters, and Mrs. Hillman and her friends testified that it was Hillman's. Judge Foster, of the United States Circuit Court for Kansas, instructed the jury yesterday and they retired at 1 a. m. They were out twenty-four hours, but failed to agree and were discharged at noon today. They stood nine for the plaintiff, Mrs. Hillman, and three for the insurance companies. The trial has been long and very expensive, but both sides have their blood up, and the case will probably be tried again next term.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

From This Sprang the Story of a Horrible Massacre by Indians in Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—The true inwardness of the reported massacre by Indians in Faulk County, Dakota, is thus stated by a Huron Superintendent: Thursday evening the little isolated colony, composed of about fifteen persons, which squatted recently upon surveyed land in Faulk County, played a practical joke upon one of its members, and twelve hours later its effect had created a sensation throughout Dakota. It appears that the German was victimized by his fellow-colonists. They terrorized him by high-wrought tales of Indian cruelty, and then a few of them, disguised as Indians, attacked him and others in a wild manner, putting the German to flight, fully believing that all his neighbors were cruelly butchered. The citizens who left Redfield met on their way a party of the supposed murdered colonists searching for the terrified German. He had walked thirty miles to tell the tale of horror, and thirty armed citizens of Redfield started at once for the scene, and a company of cavalry was immediately sent from Fort Yates, and the troops at Fort Sully were ordered to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: Menge Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, Joseph Menge, William F. Singleton, George W. Levin. Chicago Mining, Milling, & Developing Company; capital stock, $1,000,000; corporators, Benjamin Franklin Smith, T. W. McFarland, and Andrew MacRobert Irving. New Post Coal Company, Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; object, coal-mining in Newport, Ind.; corporators, James Abbott, Homer B. Abbott, and Alexander Page. Certificates of organization were also filed by the Sisters of Fidelity, Chicago, a benevolent organization, and by the "Legione Guiseppe Garibaldi," of Chicago, the object of which is to perpetuate the memory of Garibaldi; Trustees, Louis Arata, S. G. Raggio, Antonio Lagorio, Antonio Capioni, and Antonio Equi.

POLITICAL.

The Iowa Prohibition Legislation Apt to Wean the Germans from the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 2.—The *Democrat* of today publishes a series of interviews with several leading German Republicans respecting their future course of action politically. They have generally been a unit for the Republican nominees, but since the adoption of the prohibitory constitutional amendment last Tuesday there is open talk of bolting. The Hon. Theodore Gulich, Chairman of the Iowa Anti-Prohibition Committee, who is in the city, says the result of last Tuesday will unquestionably have its influence among the German Republicans in National politics as well as in State politics. Mr. Gulich's affections are still strongly with the Republican party, and he ardently hopes that the ranks may be unbroken.

The Hon. Mark L. De Motte, of Indiana, Indorsed at Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 2.—The Republican County Convention held here yesterday nominated a county ticket and selected delegates to the State and Congressional conventions. Resolutions were passed heartily approving Col. Mark L. De Motte's course in Congress and instructing the delegates to vote for his renomination first, last, and all the time. He will be renominated by acclamation, as a large majority of all the delegates in the district have been instructed to vote for him by their several counties.

The Majority for the Iowa Prohibitory Amendment.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The *State Register* now has returns on the election for the amendment from all the counties in the State. In the ninety-nine counties the amendment has aggregate majorities for it of 50,724 and aggregate majorities against it of 21,617, giving it a net majority of 29,107.

The Greenbackers of Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 2.—The Greenbackers of Tippecanoe County have called a convention for Aug. 31, at which time they propose to nominate a county ticket.

YACHTING.

The Trip of the Chicago Yachts to Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Of the eight boats that left Chicago July 1 four arrived this afternoon. The yacht Countess put back for reasons unknown. The Frolic and Ariel also returned. The Idler, Viking, Wasp, and Cora came through, joined by Mamie, of Kenosha. There was a strong northeast wind and heavy sea until after midnight. The Idler took the lead, with the Viking, Wasp, and Cora in the order named. At 2 a. m. the Viking passed the Idler. The Cora passed the Wasp off Kenosha. The wind died down to a calm with a slight southwest breeze in the morning. The Idler setting light canvas caught the breeze first and drew away, followed by the Wasp, which had the free wind she wanted, and set her big spanker. The Cora caught wind next, and the Viking, with only working sails, got it about 10 a. m., being furthest out in the lake. The Idler arrived first, at 10 p. m., making the run in twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes. The Wasp was next, going into the river at 2:15; the Mamie next, at 3:35; the Cora at 3:47; and the Viking at 3:49. A number of small boats and tugs welcomed the yachts. The members of the Milwaukee Club will entertain the yachtsmen during their stay. Tomorrow there will be a short sail and a review for the benefit of Milwaukee friends. No mishap of any kind to report.

An Exciting Race from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—In a race from Baltimore, 188 miles, between the yachts Rena and Elfin, the latter won by one minute.

OBITUARY.

A. H. Dillon, the Man Who Carried "Old Abe," the Eagle, Through the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 2.—A. H. Dillon, of Sycamore Springs, died last Thursday on his farm. Death was caused by a gun-shot wound received during the War. He was a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry and had charge of "Old Abe," the noted eagle carried during the War by that regiment. He commenced immediately after the War to prosecute his pension claim, and went through the routine of proof five different times, and died without a pension.

Remington Warrener, at Paw Paw Grove, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., July 2.—Remington Warrener, Circuit Clerk of this county, died after a protracted illness this morning at Paw Paw Grove, his old home. He was beloved by his comrades as a civil officer. None in this county stood higher. The firemen of our city are trimming their engine in mourning as a token of respect.

Jerry S. Bissell, an Old Resident of East Saginaw, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 1.—Jerry S. Bissell, aged 78 years, and a resident of this county for twenty years, dropped dead while hoeing potatoes in his garden today.

Death of Col. Noah Orr, the Giant.

MARYSVILLE, O., July 2.—Col. Noah Orr, the giant, died here last night.

CASUALTIES.

A Family Poisoned by Eating a Toadstool in Mistake for a Mushroom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 2.—Mrs. Hanley, a widow lady of this city, cooked a toadstool this morning, supposing it to be a mushroom. Herself and five little children ate of it and were severely poisoned. Medical help was called about three hours after, and it was with hard work that they were brought beyond danger. For some time they were not expected to live, but it is believed now that they will recover.

A Painful Wound Inflicted by a Self-Binder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 2.—Yesterday a peculiar and very dangerous accident occurred at Down's Station, near Bloomington. L. E. Baker was running a self-binder, and accidentally got his hand under the descending needle, which was driven through his hand, penetrating the palm-arch, and producing a dreadful wound. A fatal result is feared.

The Deadly Toy Pistol.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., July 1.—Last evening several boys at Sable were playing with blank cartridge pistols. One fired his at a 6-year-old boy named Frank Mead, who said: "That one hit me." By some mistake a loaded cartridge had been placed in the pistol. The ball entered his body near the heart, killing him almost instantly.

A Waterspout in Colorado Does Considerable Damage.

DENVER, Colo., July 2.—A waterspout at Manitou last evening did considerable damage to property. Over a mile of railroad track between Colorado Springs and Manitou was washed away. A small boy named Arthur Gillingham was carried down with the flood and drowned.

A Singular and Fatal Accident.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 2.—This evening while Policeman Cravens was pumping water, a girl pulled his coat, causing the discharge of his revolver, which killed a boy named Roberts, about 6 years old, who was standing near by.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Maj. McClaughrey Has the Pole in the Eleventh Congressional.

Numerous Candidates Who Would Succeed Maj. Hawk in the Sixth.

A Review of the Situation in Several of the Senatorial Districts.

Jason Rogers in the Twenty-ninth—A Pretty Game of Grab in the Thirtieth.

The Eleventh Congressional District—Significance of the McClaughrey Victory in Hancock County—Speculations Regarding the Nomination—Maj. McClaughrey Has the "Boom" and Expects to Win.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., July 2.—Maj. McClaughrey's Congressional chances have visibly improved since the Marsh men, seeing that they had been "left" at the primaries the other day and were hopelessly in the minority, bolted the County Convention and set up an opposition shop of their own. They were fairly beaten, and their attempt to capture the convention while it was being organized in the regular way and in accordance with immemorial party usage in Hancock County, followed by their disgraceful bolt, has injured Marsh's cause more than anything he ever did before or will probably do hereafter. His presence in the hall at the time, directing his forces, has naturally led the Republicans of Hancock County to hold him responsible for the disgraceful scenes attending the convention. A few days ago the Marsh organs, with whom the wish was father to the thought, were industriously proclaiming: "Hancock is solid for Marsh." The primaries told a different tale. The subsequent failure of the Marsh delegates to make even a show of a contest at the State Convention, as against the McClaughrey or sitting delegates, was simply an admission on the part of Marsh and his friends that they had no real ground on which to base a contest. They were beaten, they knew it, and a contest under the circumstances would have been absurd. They must apparently have known that, too, and the manner in which the State Convention sat down on a bolting delegation from Alexander County probably convinced them of their wisdom in failing to contest the right of the sitting delegates. This failure to make even a show of fight gives them no standing whatever in the Congressional Convention, which meets at Monmouth, Aug. 17. Had they contested and been beaten—as must have been their fate, judging from the decisive way in which the State Convention sustained the sitting, or regular, delegates from Alexander, and from the Marsh delegates' confession of weakness in making no contest whatever—they would have had a precedent against them to plague them at Monmouth. As it was, they virtually conceded Hancock County to Maj. McClaughrey, and the Congressional Convention will probably not be called on to pass upon the proceedings at Carthage, although Maj. McClaughrey's friends are perfectly willing to have them reviewed.

The significance of the fact that Maj. McClaughrey carried Hancock County—Marsh's home—will be at once apparent. Most of the county conventions are yet to be held, and the result here in Hancock will have its effect all along the line. It is a general principle in politics that a candidate who cannot carry his own county may as well retire from the field. The coming county conventions will probably remember this and instruct, as the McClaughrey people put it, "for a live man," and not for one who seems to have been lost rather early in the shuffle.

As it stands today, McClaughrey starts out with eighteen votes from Hancock County. Marsh has all along been claiming Mercer, but Maj. McClaughrey's supporters have been heard to remark that he may be almost as badly disappointed there as in Hancock, and that Mercer will at least send up a divided delegation which will give the Major six additional votes if it doesn't send a full McClaughrey delegation, which means twelve votes. Maj. McClaughrey lives in Warren, and naturally expects to carry that county and secure its fourteen votes. Marsh makes no claim to Henderson and McDonough—the one with six and the other with fifteen votes—while his friends concede them to McClaughrey. Schuyler has already instructed for Marsh, but has only 8 votes to give him. Rock Island, with 21, is for its home candidate, W. H. Gest. Being a new county in the district, however, it, of course, cannot expect the nomination, and will probably stand ready to take advantage of the fact that it has 21 votes to bestow on the favorable winner, after casting a complimentary ballot for its own candidate. Taking the claims of Maj. McClaughrey's friends, his strength shows up as follows:

Warren	14
Mercer	12
McDonough	15
Henderson	6
Hancock	18
	65

Marsh's friends claim Warren and Mercer, and have already secured Schuyler. The Marsh column foots up as follows:

Warren	14
Mercer	12
Schuyler	8
	34

The convention will consist of ninety-three delegates, and 47 votes will therefore be necessary to nominate. McClaughrey's present lead, the prestige it gives him, and the natural disposition of the other counties to throw their strength to the winning man, gives him an advantage which his supporters claim cannot be overcome by anything which may happen between this and the 17th of August.

Some curiosity has been expressed as to the reason of the Waterloo in Hancock County. The fact is, that Col. Marsh has grown unpopular. Some of his appointments have been unsatisfactory, but in addition all that, his votes on financial questions in Congress seem to have made some of the Republicans in the Eleventh District a little suspicious that he is more inclined to Greenbackism than to straight and sound Republicanism, so far as the financial question goes. The Greenbackers are loud in his praises, and so anxious for his nomination as to increase the suspicions already referred to. The particular shortcomings which are laid up against him, it seems, are his vote for the repeal of the Resumption act, and the fact that he was one of the only three Republicans who voted against the extension of the National-bank charters.

Sixth Congressional District—Candidates for the Late Maj. R. M. A. Hawk's Place.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., July 2.—The death of Congressman Hawk has brought to the front a collection of more or less notable people from every county in the new Sixth Congressional District, each of whom is alleged to be a candidate for the dead Congressman's place. The names of no less than seventeen have been "mentioned," not more than five of whom probably have or will have any sort of idea of being candidates. Winnebago still has Mr. J. C. Garver, who would have received his county's full vote in the nominating convention which was to have been held last Friday, but which adjourned, in view of Maj. Hawk's death, to meet July 18 at Freeport. Gen. B. F. Sheets, of Ogle, who halted between being a candidate and not being one until Maj. Hawk carried Ogle, will probably take the field now and receive his county's indorsement. Judge Spensely, of Jo Daviess, is on the track again, with H. H. McClellan, ex-Mayor of Galena, as a dark horse. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, is said to be in training, and may get away with the Stephenson County delegation. Carroll, the home of Maj. Hawk, will undoubtedly present the name of the Hon. James Shaw, Speaker of the House in the Thirtieth General Assembly, who would have been in the field before but for his desire to see Maj. Hawk renominated, and who may be regarded as more nearly Maj. Hawk's political legatee than any one of the candidates now spoken of. Col. C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, who was strongly in favor of Maj. Hawk's renomination, but who would have come forward as a competitor in 1884, would probably try it now if a convention were to be called. As the Winnebago County delegates are instructed to vote for Mr. Garver, Col. Brazel will no doubt bide his time until 1884. Winnebago is scarcely likely to get anything this time, having but just been taken into the district, while in two years from now she may be in a position to claim something. As it stands, ex-Speaker Shaw and Gen. Atkins must be considered in the lead.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 2.—Gen. James G. Wright, of Naperville, Du Page County, a member of

the last House and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has been appointed and confirmed as Indian Agent at the Rosebud Agency. Under the circumstances, he will of course not be a candidate for reëlection in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, composed of Kane and Du Page. Senator Evans, of Kane, holds over, and each county will be allowed a Republican Representative. Kane will present E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, notwithstanding the fight made on him by the friends of S. S. Mann, who charge that Hawley sold them out when he went over to Hopkins in the Congressional fight. There has been some talk of putting up a third man in the event of Hawley's nomination, but the present trouble seems to be to find the man. Nobody wants it. Besides, the object of his candidacy would be so perfectly understood that Hawley would probably carry even Elgin against him. Mr. Hawley is one of the best young business-men in Kane County, has always been a steadfast Republican, and has always done good work within the party lines. His business capacity fits him for the molding of such legislation as will be for the advantage of the agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile interests, while his large concerns in the Fox River Valley will cause him to pay particular attention to all that is peculiarly of advantage to Kane and adjacent counties.

In Du Page, Warren Rogers, a hardware merchant at Downer's Grove, Luther L. Hiatt, a druggist at Wheaton, and G. B. Givier, of the Naperville *Clarion*, are each bent on getting the nomination. The contest seems to have settled down to Rogers and Hiatt, and the friends of both are hopeful. The district nominating convention will be held at Turner Junction July 8.

The Democratic Convention hasn't been called yet, but when it meets Jim Herrington, the "Solferino gentleman from Kane," is expected to come out on top as usual.

A recent dispatch from Elgin incorrectly stated that Henry B. Willis was the only candidate in that city for the Republican nomination for County Judge of Kane county. Mr. Edward C. Lovell, of Elgin, one of the ablest and most popular members of the Kane County bar, is a candidate for the place, with a very good prospect of securing the nomination.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District—Jason Rogers on the Track for the Senate—The Prohibitionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 2.—The new Twenty-fourth Senatorial District is made up of the Counties of Logan and Macon, and is Republican by 420 majority. Perhaps no other district in the State, however, gives the Democrats quite so much comfort over the pleasing possibility, as they conceive it, of reversing the Republican majority and carrying off the Senator and perhaps two of the Representatives. Macon County, which has nine votes in the convention, has selected delegates who, while not instructed, are said to favor the nomination of Jason Rogers, of Decatur, one of the quiet, busy, working, but not "showy" members of the last House, for Senator. Logan, with seven votes, presents D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, a member of the House in the Thirty-first General Assembly, and the author of the sensational attempt in the Republican State Convention the other day to work a prohibitory-amendment resolution into the platform. Harts was pretty generally regarded as a crank in the Thirty-first, where he distinguished himself, among other things, by voting for Gen. Logan, under protest, and by banging away at the militia bill and other Republican measures. Judging from his latest exhibition, Harts has set out to capture the Prohibitionists of the district, probably in the hope of bulldozing the convention into nominating him, in spite of the fact that Macon's delegates are for Rogers. Failing in that, he may try the House again and battle for the right to dictate to others what they shall eat and drink. Mr. Rogers is satisfied with his record on the temperance question, though the Democrats have blustered a good deal about their ability to clean him out, if nominated, by putting up ex-Senator Abe Mayfield, present Mayor of Lincoln, with the idea that the latter would get the straight Democratic and the saloon vote. Mr. Rogers is a man of liberal, broad-gage views himself, and voted at the last session to submit a prohibitory amendment, believing that the best and only way to settle the question and take it out of politics. The Prohibitionists—including a number of Democrats—are said to be grateful to him for the position he took in the last House, and the saloon element—there are but very few saloonkeepers on the Republican side in Logan or Macon—would probably be against him any way. But Mr. Rogers is not making war on the saloonkeepers or anybody else. He believes in dealing with the temperance question promptly and boldly, and is willing to submit it to the people for arbitration. In short, on the main question Mr. Rogers is in thorough accord with those who want a count of votes, and claims that the sooner the question is settled the better it will be for both the prohibition and the liberal elements.

The supply of Macon candidates for the House has suggested to some of those who are watching the progress of the campaign that there may be a scheme on foot to give Macon the two Republican Representatives, and in that way cut Jason out of the Senatorship and give it to Logan, which has no avowed candidate for the House. But Jason is thought to have the Macon County delegates, and Logan will probably have to be content with one of the Representatives. Among the Macon men who have been mentioned for the House are John A. Brown, of Decatur, a Master in Chancery; Archie Van Laer, a farmer and stock-raiser at Friends' Creek Township; and R. H. Woodcock, of Macon, together with a dozen others of lesser note. Macon, which has the larger population, claims the Senator and one Republican Representative, giving the other to Logan, which will also have the Democratic member of the Lower House. Brad Durfee, of Decatur, the minority man last time, disputes the last proposition, and says his successor—he declines to go back himself—will probably be J. M. Hoyt, a farmer and member of the Board of Supervisors at Harrisburg. The Democratic side in the next House will miss two of its brightest light in Brad Durfee and Jo Mann.

From what has been said it will be seen that the temperance question, as between the two political parties in this district, will cut very little figure. The Republicans will support the Republican nominees and the Democrats will support theirs. Defections will cut both ways, and just about neutralize themselves. The temperance people are pleased with Rogers, the liberals have no fault to find with him, and the indications are that he will be nominated and pull through, even with old Abe Mayfield running against him.

Thirtieth Senatorial District—Champaign Engaged in a Game of Grab.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 2.—The new Thirtieth Senatorial District is composed of the Counties of Champaign, Piatt, and De Witt. Champaign has the hold-over Senator in the person of the venerable James S. Wright. The district is Republican by the respectable majority of 1,691, and Piatt and De Witt naturally want a Representative apiece. Ordinarily, the county having the Senator is content therewith and willing to pass around the nominations for Representatives to the counties associated with it in the district. But Champaign is not an ordinary county. On the contrary, when it comes to grabbing the offices, it acknowledges no superiors and few equals. In the old district of Champaign and Piatt, the former had the Senator and one Representative, and Piatt the other Republican Representative and a Democratic colleague. Now, when De Witt is taken into the district, Champaign again insists on having one of the Representatives, though it has the Senator, while Piatt is equally dead-set on having another Representative, though it had two last time. De Witt, which had one Representative in the last General Assembly, would like another in the next, and the Republicans of the county have already instructed for Dr. W. F. Calhoun, of Clinton, a Methodist Sunday-school teacher, a member of the last State Central Committee, and one of the best political campaigners and organizers in the State. The Republicans of De Witt claim that Champaign ought to be content with the Senator, and that the two Republican Representatives should be passed around—one to De Witt and one to Piatt—and more especially so in view of the fact that the Democrats of Champaign propose to have the minority man this time. But Champaign, which swings enough votes in the convention to snow under both the other counties, insists on making an exhibition of its porcine predilections, and has already instructed for P. Richards, of Tolono, Piatt having done the same thing for Horace Haldeman, of Bement, a wealthy and popular miller, who was tendered but declined the nomination two years ago. Each county is firm in its demands, and unless Champaign drops its selfish rôle three candidates are likely to run, in which event somebody, and possibly the party itself, may get punished.

Forty-third Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 2.—The recent death of Col. John O. Harmon, of Mount Vernon, Clerk of the Appellate Court for the Fourth District, has created a vacancy which R. A. D. Wilbanks, of Mount Vernon, is said to be anxious to fill. If he succeeds he will be out of Tom Merritt's way for the State Senate from the Democratic Forty-third District, and the latter will probably go back without opposition. Still there is plenty of Democratic material in the Forty-third District, and some one else may make up his mind to try conclusions with the Marion County statesman.

Thirty-second Senatorial District—The Legislative Outlook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., July 2.—The Thirty-second Senatorial District, composed of Douglas, Coles, and Cumberland Counties, and Republican by the rather narrow but steady and therefore reliable majority of 117, will be represented in the upper branch of the General Assembly by Horace S. Clark, of Coles, its hold-over Senator. Douglas and Cumberland will be given a Republican Representative apiece. Thomas E. Bundy, of Tuscola, Douglas County, one of the best working members in the last House, declines to be a candidate for reëlection, but will be heard from again in two years from now, when he proposes to take the track and make the race for the State Senate. By that time, it is supposed, Senator Clark will be in trim to make the run for Congress and do his best to succeed Joe Cannon. Mr. Bundy having declined a renomination, the Republicans of Douglas have instructed for John H. Ewing, a well-known farmer at Arcola. Cumberland will probably present W. S. Everhart, a popular lawyer at Toledo. The minority man this time will come from Coles, in the person of Alfred Ficklin, of Charleston, a son of O. B. Ficklin, the Democratic war-horse in the Thirty-first General Assembly, and, according to the best information obtainable, a veritable "chip of the old block."

Seventh Illinois Judicial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

CLINTON, Ill., July 2.—The Central Committee of the Dewitt County Democrats have called a convention to meet in this city July 10 for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the district convention, which meets July 12, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for the vacant Judgeship in the Seventh Judicial District. William Fuller, of De Witt County, is a candidate for the vacancy.

THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Reclamation of the Swamp Lands of the Kankakee.

The Indiana Legislature at its last session, on the recommendation of the Governor in his annual message, appropriated, under a joint resolution, the sum of 5,000 for the purpose of having a survey made of the Kankakee River and the marsh lands bordering thereon, the survey and a report thereon to accompany the same, to be submitted through the Governor to the Legislature next winter.

In pursuance of this legislative action the Governor appointed Prof. Campbell to make the survey and report, and we understand he has commenced the same and is now engaged thereon.

Gen. Gleason, whom it was thought by many would be selected by the Governor to make the survey and report, has recently suggested a plan for straightening the river and draining the marsh which seems to meet with much encouragement, and has received the unqualified indorsement of Gen. Cass, of New York, and other large landowners in the Kankakee Valley who are interested in the improvement thereof.

The General's plan is to excavate a new channel for the river, fifty feet wide in a straight line, through the Counties of Laporte, Porter, and Lake, to Momence, at the Illinois State line, the excavated earth to be formed into an embankment on one side of the channel and so graded as to form a complete railroad track along the channel to Momence. The new channel will be only about seventy miles in length through the three counties, whereas the present channel of the river, with the meanders thereof, is over 240 miles. A railroad has recently been constructed, and is now operated from New Buffalo to Laporte, and the extension thereof, from Laporte to La Crosse, in the same county, is under contract and being constructed. This road tops all the roads running from the East into Chicago which pass through Laporte County, and the western terminus thereof is La Crosse. It is called the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad.

Gen. Gleason's plan is to extend the road on the embankment to Momence, and thereby open up a market for Michigan lumber, and at the same time make accessible to the Northwest by direct line the great coal fields of Indiana.

The time has come to reclaim these swamp lands, as they are called, on the Kankakee, and if the parties in interest (the landowners) will now coöperate in the enterprise it will be accomplished. The lands once redeemed are the most valuable for agricultural purposes in the State.

Gov. Porter is expected to meet the property-owners and other interested parties at English Lake on the 18th of this month to consider the matter and probably take some action in relation thereto.

Last Year's Railroad Earnings.

Henry V. Poor, the compiler of Poor's "Railroad Manual," says: "It is too early yet to give a decisive answer to inquiries in regard to railroad earnings last year, as all the figures have not yet been arranged and compared. The probability is that they will show a very large increase on the entire railroad system of the country. I am unable to state the exact percentage at present. The railroads in the middle division, including the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, etc., show an increase of $30,000,000. The New England States have gained about $4,000,000, and the Southern States also show a considerable increase. The figures for the Western States are not yet in a condition to allow me to arrive at any conclusion. There is one thing to be considered, however—I do not know how the rates per ton compare with those of the previous year. The companies may have hauled a great deal more freight and received much larger gross earnings; but whether they have made as much money or not remains to be seen."

The Chicago & Atlantic Rapidly Nearing Completion.

The tracks of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad are now laid over the bridge across the Little Calumet River. The iron-work and the granite for the bridge across the Grand Calumet River have arrived, and the bridge will be ready for the rails within ten days. At Hammond, Ind., this road will meet the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line. The latter road is being laid, according to private advices, at the rate of one mile each day, and the equipment is in process of construction. Work is going on upon this road south of Hammond, and it is claimed it will be completed to that place to connect with the Chicago & Atlantic by the time the latter is completed to Chicago.

First Regular Passenger Train to Denver Over a New Route.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 2.—The first regular passenger train from Chicago over the Burlington & Missouri Railway passed through here to-day. It was a light train. A large number of citizens were at the depot to welcome the advent of the first through passenger. Henceforth Chicago papers of Saturday will reach this city the day after publication. A connection was made to-day for the first time.

The Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—A Wampum, Pa., special says: The Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroad attempted to lay a track through the Village of Cheneyton today, but were frustrated by the citizens, who drove the laborers off and tore the tracks up. The citizens are now keeping watch, and in the morning will apply for an injunction.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Road.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 1.—In the Common Pleas Court of Ross County, in the case of the motion to foreclose the mortgages of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, the Court today consented that the application for the entry of the decree could be made, if desired, during vacation time, so as to insure foreclosure and sale at the earliest possible day.

The First Through Train.

DENVER, Colo., July 2.—The first through passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy route left Denver tonight.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 2.—Two police forces patrol the city. The Democratic police refused to surrender the station-house to the Readjuster policemen. The latter made their headquarters at the city jail. The Readjuster Mayor-elect has not qualified. The present Democratic Mayor will not recognize the Readjuster police force, hence no offenders arrested by them will be tried by him. The Democratic police are clothed in regulation uniforms. The Readjusters wear a star on the lappel of their coat. The Democrats have employed additional lawyers to represent them in court tomorrow.

A BIG PASTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.—A Texas special says: Surveyors have just completed the survey of what is known as the Tobey pasture, containing 45,000 acres of land, situated some distance from Pleasanton. The land will be inclosed with a wire fence extending sixty miles, contracts for building which have been let and work commenced. When fully inclosed the pasturage will rank among the marvels of the New World.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 2.—About 5,000 people attended the exercises of the National Temperance Camp-Meeting yesterday. There was an increased attendance today. The principal orator was the Rev. Dr. William Jones, of Kansas, who explained the working of prohibition in that State. A jollification meeting over the result in Iowa was held. The continued wet weather prevents an increased attendance. The indications are that the remaining days will be a success.

ACCIDENT TO A PATROL-WAGON.

While responding to an alarm from the corner of Clybourn avenue and Willow street at 9:45 o'clock last evening, the Larrabee street patrol-wagon collided with a horse and buggy driven by David Harpman, who was drunk. The collision hurt one of the patrol horses and broke up the buggy very considerably. Harpman was locked up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

THE CATTLE DRIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 2.—An Indian Territory special says: Up to the 30th ult. something over 135,000 head of cattle have passed up the trail. Immense herds are reported coming from Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Western Territories. A few sales are announced at $22 per head for 3-year old steers. The average price is $2.25 per 100 pounds.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Meeting of Finishers at Pittsburg Today Representing Three Districts.

Its Deliberations Will Be of Great Importance to the Strikers.

A Feeling of Hostility to the Selfish Puddlers Manifesting Itself.

Determination of the Cincinnati Tanners to Curtail Production to Some Extent.

Strike of the Miners in the Meyersdale and Elk Garden Regions, Maryland.

The Meeting of Finishers Today at Pittsburg Looked Upon as the Most Important One Ever Held.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The meeting of finishers of the First, Second, and Sixth Districts—Pittsburg, Wheeling, Youngstown, and Cleveland—which will be held in this city tomorrow, formed the principal topic for those interested in the discussion of the great iron strike. Opinions varied greatly as to what will be done, and to what extent, if any, the strike will be affected. Those hazarded on the street for the most part were nothing more than guesswork, but it was wonderful to note the prevalence of the idea among outsiders (not manufacturers, but persons who are disinterested) that this meeting will be one of the most important ever held in the history of the Amalgamated Association. Many were of the opinion that no action would be taken that would affect the present trouble, but that it would be decided to demand at the meeting of the National Lodge at Chicago on the 1st of August such a change in the basis of representation that hereafter puddlers could not control the affairs of the association, and that, as a consequence, strikes and impolitic demands for increased wages would be few and far between in the future. Others, and they were not few by any means, contended that the finishers would demand that the strike end at once, and that work be resumed at the old wages, and that if this demand was not conceded they would withdraw from the Amalgamated Association, and summarily end the strike in that way. A gentleman from Youngstown, O., who has facilities for keeping informed concerning the intentions of the iron-workers, inclined to the latter opinion. Speaking of the caucus of finishers of the Sixth District in Youngstown last week, he said: "The convention was called for the purpose of an interchange of opinions and views on the strike. There was a general expression that the finishing mills should have equal representation on all questions in the Amalgamated Association, and that this should be insisted upon at the convention to be held in Pittsburg. Several expressed the opinion that the strike should cease at once, and the old scale be presented to the manufacturers to be signed, but no concerted action was taken. At the general meeting, however, a vote will be taken on this question. Its chances of prevailing are considered good. But, if it does not prevail, the dissatisfaction of the minority will be greater than before, and will be certain to cause trouble." Manufacturers who were spoken to today were about equally divided in their opinions as to what would be done, and generally professed to be indifferent. It made no material difference to them, they said, whether the strike ended now or three months hence, as there had been no improvement in the demand for iron, and it would be folly to resume operations and allow stocks to accumulate. At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, where it was reasonable to expect reliable opinions could be obtained, the meeting seemed to have been given less thought than anywhere else. President Jarrett stated with positive candor that he really did not know what would be done at the meeting, but thought that those who predicted an outcome that would be other than productive of greater harmony in the association ranks are mistaken. The statements all go to show that the meeting is of the greatest importance, but throw very little light on its probable result, which cannot be announced before tomorrow, and perhaps not then, as this, like all other meetings of the association, will be held with closed doors.

Cincinnati Tanners Conclude Not to Run Their Works at Their Full Capacity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—The proceedings of a special meeting of the Cincinnati Tanners' Association, held at Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, have been given to the press today. The most important action was the adoption of a resolution which recommends that production be reduced for a time. This recommendation, it is understood, will be generally followed. It was shown at the meeting that the prices of raw material are higher and those of finished goods are lower than at any previous time for the last fifteen years. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible to operate the tanneries profitably, and, until the conditions improve, they will be run at only a fraction of their full capacity. The product of the Cincinnati tanners for the past year amounted to about $5,000,000, and employment was given to 1,100 men. The decision to shut down wholly or in part is therefore a serious matter. The members of the association state that one reason for the present high prices of raw material is that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company charge exorbitant rates for carrying tanbark, a large proportion of the Cincinnati supply coming over that road. It is claimed that these rates are maintained in the interest of Louisville. Resolutions complaining of the course of the Louisville & Nashville Company, and declaring that discrimination was being made in favor of Louisville, were adopted by the meeting.

Strike of Maryland Miners.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 2.—The miners of the Meyersdale and Elk Garden regions struck Saturday for an advance from 50 to 65 cents per ton. They also say they will not resume work until the advance asked in the Cumberland region is granted. This action is the result of a combination formed at Bedford, Pa., Thursday and Friday last.

SUICIDAL.

Domestic Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Wichenor committed suicide by hanging between 4 and 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the farm of her uncle, J. M. Surber, five miles west of Fontana. She was about 25 years of age, and separated from her husband several weeks ago, he taking their child and not allowing her even to see it, which is accredited as the cause of her rash act. This is the third case of suicide in this county in the last few weeks.

THE REV. C. W. WENDTE.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—The Rev. C. W. Wendte of Cincinnati, commenced his ministry at Channing Memorial Church today, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the new minister. The church was well filled at both services. An interesting feature was the presence of all the pastors of the parish for the past half century—viz.: The Rev. Charles F. Brooks, who prepared a poem for the services; the Rev. John C. Kimball, of Hartford; and the Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, all of whom took part in the exercises.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, the Egypt and Nevada, from Liverpool; the France, from London; and the Amsterdam, from Amsterdam.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arrived, the Batavia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 2.—The steamships City of Brussels, Wieland, and Labrador, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—Arrived, the Germanic, from New York.

SNATCHED A POCKETBOOK.

Miss Hannah Breidert, of No. 593 West Ohio street, had her pocketbook snatched from her hand on Indiana street, near Wood, at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night by Charles Nelligan, who ran away, but was chased and captured by Officer Ringrose. He is at the West Lake Street Station charged with robbery.

A PHILADELPHIA SAENGERFEST.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The singing societies and others who participated in the Sängerfest enjoyed a picnic in Schützen Park today. Fully 15,000 persons were present. It was decided to reorganize the Eastern Sängerbund, moribund for many years; also, to hold triennial Sängerfests. There will be a parade and monster picnic and concert in Schützen Park Monday.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The third day of the Thirteenth National Sängerfest was opened by a rehearsal at the Academy of Music this morning. The prize-singing took place this evening, but the awards will not be announced till Monday. The last part of the afternoon and evening was devoted to social gatherings at the several headquarters of singers from abroad. There were also a number of excursions to pleasure-grounds in the suburbs. Tomorrow morning all the delegates will meet at Horticultural Hall to reorganize the old Northeastern Sängerbund and provide for the fourteenth festival.

CANADA.

A Horrible Tale of Suffering at Sea.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The *Free Press* tonight has the following: The steamer Lake Nepigon, of the Beaver Line, a vessel formerly used exclusively for carrying cattle, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of May, 1882, having on board 500 immigrants of all nationalities, the majority being English and Irish. When about ten days out they ran short of provisions, which was owing, no doubt, to the negligence of some officer, and had to live on one biscuit per day. Meantime the ship had become terribly filthy, not being originally intended for the use of passengers. The steerage passengers were crowded in the hold, and not even permitted to come on deck. Many of them sickened and died from being cooped up in such a terrible manner. The ship not having been cleaned out once during the passage, was entirely unfit for human beings to live in. Amongst the passengers who came to Ottawa are a Mr. B. Girling, wife, and family, who are all down at the Protestant Hospital with typhoid fever, which, according to a city doctor's certificate, was contracted on the voyage from overcrowding and the filth of the vessel.

A Man Supposed to Have Been Drowned Alive and Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 1.—Somewhere about three years ago the propeller Lake Erie was wrecked during a heavy storm on Lake Superior, and with the exception of four men the entire crew were drowned. Among the saved was William Wilson, a fireman, a native of this city, where about a year previous to the disaster he had married a young girl in this neighborhood. Although saved from drowning, Wilson took no steps to correct the impression which had got aboard that he was among the lost. Since then, until Monday last, his wife, believing him to be drowned, took service in a hotel in this city, and has earned her living in this way. On Monday last Wilson returned to the city in the employ of the "Big United States Circus," in the capacity of assistant boss canvasman, and visited his wife, to whom, before leaving with the show, he related the story of his escape from the Lake Erie, promising that on the expiration of his engagement with the show he would return to Ottawa.

The Quebec Lumber Market Dull and Overstocked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Lumbermen in this city are complaining that the Quebec market is dull and overstocked, though there is less stock on the English market than usual. Mr. Dobell, who had the contract for supplying the Imperial Government, has now 4,000,000 feet of timber on his hands at Quebec, while Mr. Latour has also two rafts remaining unsold there. The recently-completed improvements on Garden Creek, which will shorten the exit of timber from Kippewa Lake into the Ottawa, have been to some extent destroyed. It appears the sheeting of the dam was too thin and very much curved, so that the velocity of the water causes the timber to pass through the sheeting. More than half of the dam, which cost something like $55,000, has been wrecked in this way.

Fish-Breeding in 1881.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Samuel Wilmot's report on fish-breeding for 1881 is published. The total quantity of young fry of all kinds turned out of the several hatcheries in the spring of 1881 was 24,649,000. The total number of fish-eggs laid down in the hatcheries last fall was 57,983,000. The fry turned out since the opening of the hatcheries have reached 119,345,300, and the eggs laid down since the opening number 119,510,000. The total number of salmonidæ has been 107,345,000 and of fry percidæ 12,000,000. New hatcheries have been built at Magog, at the foot of Lake Memphremagog, Quebec, at Sydney, C. B., and at the Indian House Brook on the Restigouche River. Mr. Wilmot claims that the falling off in the salmon fishing for the last two years is no sign of the exhaustion of the fishery.

The Dominion Steamship Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 1.—It is reported that the Dominion Steamship Company are about to take several of their steamships off the Montreal route, owing to the lack of freight. In addition to their regular weekly line a number of steamships have during the past two or three years been employed on this route; but now business is so poor that the company have to seek employment for their vessels elsewhere. The wretched loading system has done much to divert the American grain trade from the St. Lawrence route, and the commerce of Montreal suffers in consequence. The immense subsidies paid annually to the Allans serve to recoup them for their loss of business.

A Fraudulent Freemason.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 1.—A fraud giving the name of Henry A. Johnston and claiming to hail from Forsyth Lodge, No. 453, A. F. & A. M., State of Missouri, has been victimizing the Masonic fraternity in this section of the country quite recently. The Masonic Board of Relief, of this city, to whom he applied for relief, has put a stop to his career in this connection, having been apprised by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the above State by telegraph that no such person exists. The paper he exhibited, a receipt for lodge dues, evidently did duty as a Masonic railway pass, and is now in the custody of the Board of Relief.

Three Mounted Police Killed by Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

OTTAWA, July 2.—A report has been received of the shooting of three mounted police at Fort McLeod by Indians. It seems a number of Indians stole some horses belonging to the force. The theft was reported to the authorities, who promised to send out a squad of police to recover the animals. Not content with waiting, four of them started out and discovered the thieves. They took possession of the horses, and, as they were returning to the fort, three of them were shot dead by the Indians, who again took the horses. The fourth escaped. No names are given.

The New York Strike Benefiting Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 2.—The New York striking railway men are sending luck to Montreal shippers. Thirty car-loads of cheese arrived from Ogdensburg for shipment by Montreal within the past forty-eight hours. It is well that there is some hope for Montreal shippers, as the number of vessels thus far arrived in port to date is only 155, compared with 175 in the same week of last year, and 191 in the same week of 1880.

A Question of Authority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 2.—Judgment was delivered by the full Court of Appeals in the case of the Queen vs. Hodge. The point raised was that the Province had no authority to delegate its power to License Commissioners throughout the Province to issue licenses for the sale of liquors. The court was unanimous in their judgment that the power was properly vested in the Province and rightly exercised.

A Fatal Stabbing Affray in a Barroom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2.—During a drunken quarrel last night in a barroom at Eastman's Spring, on the Canada & Atlantic Railway, twelve miles from this city, George Gibson fatally stabbed Thomas Callaghan. The knife entered the lung and broke off, some three inches of the blade remaining in the wound. Gibson has been arrested, and is now in jail here awaiting the result of Callaghan's wounds, which are momentarily expected to cause death.

The Trials and Tribulations of a Hangman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, July 2.—VanKoughnet's hangman, having become known, is having a hard time of it in this city. He is abused by everybody, and has his miseries increased by dismissal from the place where he was lately employed. Hanging is not a popular profession, however profitable it may be.

The Breadstuffs Duties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 2.—The Hon. Peter Mitchell states that it is his intention at the next session of Parliament to move for the repeal of the breadstuffs duties, in accordance with his pledge to his constituents.

The Parliamentary Term.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, July 1.—It is said that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament the Government intends to extend the time of Parliamentary terms from five years as at present to seven years.

DR. THOMAS ABROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 2.—Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, addressed the Travelingmen's Association at Lake Minnetonka this morning and afternoon, to their great satisfaction, as evidenced by frequent bursts of applause. To-morrow, the second day of the meeting, will be given up to excursions and games. The meeting closes July 4 with a grand ball at the new Hotel Lafayette, which was opened today.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, fair weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

The Ohio River will continue rising.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Gulf of Mexico and lowest in Nova Scotia; westerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New England, southeasterly in the Northwest, and southerly in the Gulf States. The temperature has fallen from five to ten degrees in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. East of the Mississippi River it is below mean for the month.

The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 58; Montreal, 55; Quebec, 49; Cleveland, 59; Alpena, 54; Duluth, 65; St. Paul, 58; Denver, 66; San Francisco, 57.

Fair weather is indicated for today in the Middle States and New England, and Tuesday in New England. Indications for New England are fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher temperature, and higher pressure. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, light, variable winds (mostly southerly), stationary or higher temperature, and stationary pressure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	71	59	W	Light	.04	Cl'dy.
Alpena	67	57	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Bismarck	80	71	N.E.	Fresh	*	Lt rain
Buffalo	64	60	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	83	77	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	93	85	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	87	72	W	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	64	68	N.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Cincinnati	75	71	E	Light	0	Fair.
Cleveland	68	64	S	Light	0	Fair.
Davenport	71	69	E	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	82	70	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denison	96	84	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	89	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	80	73	S	Light	0	Fair.
Detroit	73	67	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	93	78	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	75	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	73	57	N.E.	Light	.09	Cl'dy.
Erie	66	60	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	68	58	N.W.	Light	.10	Fair.
Champaign, Ill.	..	67	E	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	86	74	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	90	71	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	92	80	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	62	59	E	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Galveston	83	84	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	68	60	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	85	..	......	......	....	......
Indianapolis	73	68	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	..	71	E	Fresh	0	Fair.
Las Animas	90	78	S.W.	Fresh	*	Th'ng
La Crosse	75	68	S.E.	Fresh	.03	Th'ng
Leavenworth	87	88	S	Light	0	Fair.
Louisville	76	69	N	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	95	80	E	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Marquette	54	55	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	91	78	S	Light	.40	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	68	66	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Moorhead	73	68	E	Fresh	0	Fair.
Nashville	90	77	N	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	86	79	S	Light	0	Fair.
Omaha	86	81	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	63	60	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	74	63	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	..	83	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	66	63	N.E.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	87	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	67	56	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	95	94	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	70	66	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	93	78	E	Light	*	Fair.
Shreveport	95	..	......	......	....	......
Springfield, Ill.	73	70	......	Calm	0	Clear.
St. Louis	77	71	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	74	66	E	Fresh	.48	......
St. Vincent	65	60	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Stockton, Tex.	91	80	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	74	68	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	96	85	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	87	81	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Washakie	78	68	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.109	59.7	73	N.E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.147	60.5	64	N.E.	7	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.074	64.2	47	N.E.	7	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.049	69.0	37	N.E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.015	65.0	65	N.E.	3	0	Fair.

Maximum temperature, 69.0.
Minimum temperature, 55.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.087.
Mean daily thermometer, 62.3.
Mean daily humidity, 61.7.

A Six-Inch Rainfall in a Few Hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., July 2.—On Thursday evening three ordinary stone butter-jars stood upon the grass empty, in my yard. Friday evening at about 7 o'clock, after the very hot day following the storm of Thursday night, I measured the water therein, and found five and seven-eighths inches in one and five and one-half inches in each of the others. If measured in the morning, before the evaporation of the day, they would have shown over six inches in each. The jars were the same diameter at top and bottom—that is, the sides were perpendicular—hence fully six inches of water on the level must have fallen there; if not, then why not?

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Unprovoked and Cold-Blooded Murder at Pueblo, Colo.—The Usual Budget of Breaches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 2.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning one of the most unprovoked and cold-blooded murders was committed on the road leading to the steel-works. Mike Reagan and Nathan Cassiday, with several others, were going to the steel-works in a hack, and when about half a mile from the city Cassiday stood up in the front end of the hack and shot Reagan—who was sitting in the back end—through the heart, without the least provocation. Reagan expired without uttering a word. Cassiday is in jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 1.—A party of young men, among whom was Frank Hahn, visited a disreputable place kept by Pete Bevalia last night for the purpose of cleaning it out. A fight was the consequence, and Hahn was shot through the heart by Bevalia. Bevalia was jailed.

CAIRO, Ill., July 2.—This morning about 1 o'clock Marshal John Bryant, of Columbus, Ky., succeeded in surrounding the house near Belmont, Mo., in which Kilgore, the murderer of Gardner, had taken refuge. The Marshal had a small party of men, and was watching a window while the others went to the door. Kilgore raised a plank from the floor and crawled out from under the house. Meeting Bryant, he shot him. The ball passed through his body from side to side. Kilgore escaped and is still at large. Bryant's wound, though serious, is not necessarily fatal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—During a drunken row at Terre Haute this morning, George Blake, a puddler in the rolling-mill, was probably fatally shot by Frank M. Martin.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Emily Rodgers, a young married woman, shot last night by William Kelly, died tonight. The husband of the woman found Kelly in his house and ordered him out. Kelly returned shortly afterward, and the quarrel being renewed, fired at Rodgers and the woman instead was hit. Kelly was arrested.

LIMA, O., July 2.—Ex-Marshal F. Fink stabbed Samuel Clifford this morning in the groin. Death ensued in ten minutes. Both were drunk. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel over a game of cards. Fink was arrested.

HIS CITIZENSHIP WILL NOT SAVE HIM.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 1.—The *Daily Journal* will in the morning publish the official foreign correspondence in full in the Barney Hurtzman case. Hurtzman was a naturalized citizen of Indiana, and lived in this city. He went on a visit to Prussia, where he was arrested and tried some two months since. This correspondence shows Hurtzmann to have deserted from the army and run off to America while absent on furlough. He is therefore properly held. He will be sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Notes on the Tiger.

The Burmese declare there are two varieties of tiger, those of the plains being much larger than those found in the hills. The latter have a shorter tail, and are said to be more active and vivacious. But as no two tigers, whether shot on the plains or on the hills, are identically alike, varieties might be multiplied ad libitum. Tigers which live in the hills have far harder work to keep their larder supplied than a pampered tiger of the plains, who takes up his abode near a large village and slaughters as many bullocks or cows as he pleases, and increases in size until he becomes a monster, while the former remains small and lean. The largest tiger I was ever at the death of measured as he lay ten feet one inch, when pegged out thirteen feet four inches. I noted the measurements at the time, and it was laughable how, after the lapse of time, the dimensions of this animal varied according to the memory of the individual relating the circumstances. With some he was twelve and a half feet long, with others thirteen and a half feet, with others ten and a half feet, as he lay dead. It shows how necessary it is to record in black and white at the time exact measurements, otherwise one's memory is apt to prove treacherous. We thus hear of tigers of fabulous sizes. I myself believe ten feet eight inches—perhaps ten feet six inches—to be the utmost length of a tiger living or dead. Mr. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Dubri, who has killed and seen killed a great many tigers, never saw one of more than ten feet four inches. It is a disputed point how a tiger strikes down its prey, and, although I have lived in and roamed jungles for the greater part of my life, and have had two ponies killed, I never saw an animal struck down, though I have come upon the quivering carcass not yet cold. Opinions differ. Williamson says: "The tiger's fore-paw is the invariable engine of destruction. Most people imagine that if a tiger were deprived of its claws and teeth he would be rendered harmless, but this is a great error. The weight of the limb is the real cause of mischief, for the talons are rarely extended when a tiger seizes. The operation is similar to that of a hammer; the tiger raises his paw, and brings it down with such force as not only to stun a common-sized bullock or buffalo, but even crushing the bones of the skull. I have seen many men and deer that had been killed by tigers, in most of which no mark of a claw could be seen; and when scratches did appear they were obviously the effect of chance, from the claw sliding downward, and not from design." Johnson is of a contrary opinion, for he says: "During a residence of nine years in Chittra I never saw a man or animal killed by a tiger that had not the mark of talons, yet I admit that the force with which a tiger generally strikes is sufficient of itself, without the aid of his claws, to kill men or large animals, and I believe that it occasionally takes place in the manner I have described, but never from its weight, like the fall of a hammer." Of my two ponies, the first was seized in the stable by the throat and the windpipe severed, and I also saw a bullock thus treated at Papicondah, on the Godavery. My second pony was killed by a grip of the upper part of the neck, by which the jugular was severed, and, though the tiger was driven off, the pony bled to death.—*London Field.*

FICTION OUTDONE.

Reforming the World—A Utopia—Love and Lucre—Married by Wire—Life in a Tree.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A certain telegram which appeared in the leading papers of the country some two years ago announced the marriage by telegraph of Frederick Moulton Shaw, of Los Angeles, to a New Jersey school teacher. It has been left for the *Chronicle* to supply the world with the missing chapters and sequel to this singular romance. Not far from half a century ago the hero of our tale, a fair-haired youth, ascended the educational ladder in the academy located in the small Town of Castleton, Rutland County, Vt. Young Shaw was a very ordinary sort of boy in those days. Time went on and he drifted to California after a thrice-repeated trip around the world. He became enchanted with the climate, the scenery, the productive soil of Los Angeles County, and selected it as his future abiding-place. Grand enterprises and Utopian dreams budded and matured in his brains. Out in the cañons intersecting the foothills to the northwest he would establish a sanitarium, where the maimed and halt, the weak and the ailing of all the world should come for rest and recreation and the joys of congenial companionship.

Shaw's plans expanded and grew in importance until they embraced the most extensive and varied operations of any project ever conceived upon earth. There were to be model dwellings, manufactories, water-works, schools, colleges, and, most important of all, a great line of steamships, which were to ply back and forth between all the great ports of the world. At this juncture, cautiously but eloquently, he unfolded a portion of his plans to some of the most prominent citizens of Los Angeles, Gen. Stoneman, the prospective Democratic candidate for Governor, among the number. He talked persuasively, wrote logically and well, and managed to imbue those whom he approached with some degree of faith in the success of his schemes. A company was forthwith organized. The Chairman of the Board of Directors was Mayor Toberman, of Los Angeles. Gen. Stoneman was another member, and Thomas A. Garey, the famous orange-grower; Temple, at that time a flourishing banker; and George C. Gibbs, a well-known Los Angeles attorney, were also included, while the name of Frederick Moulton Shaw figured as General Superintendent. The company was incorporated on May 8, 1873, with a capital of $250,000, and denominated the "Southern California Sanitary Hotel and Industrial College Association."

Shaw went to London to float the stock. But the glittering allurements of this prospectus did not have the desired effect upon the minds and purses of the British public. Nevertheless, the General Superintendent was not discouraged. He at once divined the reason, and wrote back to the Directors urging them to immediately increase the capital stock to $2,500,000, as the English people would pay no attention to anything backed by a paltry $250,000. By this time, however, the Board of Directors, never any too sanguine of the success of the project, had tacitly agreed to drop the matter, and no attention was paid to the communication.

Being left in London without a dollar, Shaw got into the good graces of a wealthy widow, and by representing himself as a California capitalist induced her to marry him. The wife's money brought them to California, but when she arrived here and found that she had been duped the poor woman died. Then the stricken widower, who had been a widower twice before, retired to a little cañon eight miles northwest of town, where he took up 160 acres of woodland and made a practical though solitary test of some of his progressive sanitary ideas. He grubbed a meagre living from the soil, living on beans, cabbage, and popcorn, and slept in a tree. In dress it is asserted that he returned to the habits of a primitive age, and the story is told and vouched for that when parties of stylish young Los Angeles people went out to the cañon picnicking it was necessary for some of the masculine element to go ahead and reconnoitre, and persuade the "sanitary" to don his clothes in honor of the occasion. One night he fell out of the tree and hurt his back, and after that gave up his habit of sleeping aloft.

While living in this aboriginal manner he opened a correspondence with a Vermont girl who was teaching school in New Jersey, and they were married by telegraph. This new wife paid her way out, and to the surprise of all decided to live with Shaw. This was two years ago. Today they are still living in the little cañon, a sunny, picturesque spot, well wooded and watered, and with a handful of sickly-looking fruit-trees planted about. The wife is a little wisp of a woman, with peculiar sharp eyes and a ready tongue. Shaw has succumbed to feminine rule so far as to wear a suit of clothes, but still goes with uncovered head. They have a house built of rude redwood boards, with one side in the solid rock of the hillside, and no one gazing at its rough exterior would guess it to be the abode of a man who once undertook to reform and rejuvenate the world.

ORIENTAL PATRIOTISM.

Has Arabi Bey Any "Nationalist" Feeling?

London Spectator.

We know of no subject upon which the opinion of experts in Asiatic affairs is so hopelessly divided as that of Oriental patriotism. A great number of the keenest of them, and especially of the men whose experience is entitled to respect, say that such a feeling as patriotism does not exist in any Asiatic. He can and will die for his creed, or for his tribe, or caste, or for his dynasty; but of patriotism he has no conception. He very rarely or never has a word in his language to express the virtue, his public opinion does not require it as a condition of political life, and under temptation he never finds in it any source of strength. An Asiatic, such observers say, can be very loyal to a ruler, or to an ally, or to an idea, but his loyalty to what he terms his "country" is of the feeblest character. He may speak of patriotism in words, especially when talking to Europeans; but his impelling motive is always either ambition, or pride, or fanaticism, and not, especially under temptation, love of country. He will sell his country in order to rule it, and sometimes for mere lucre, especially when he is out of spirits, and thinks Destiny has declared against the virtues. Those observers who think thus believe in their own view very firmly, point to the case of Tej Singh, who sold victory, as Gen. Cunningham reports, for £220,000, and ridicule the notion that a man like Arabi Pasha can be governed by anything like "Nationalist" feeling. He may be, they admit, a Mussulman fanatic, or a devotee of the Caliphate—which is not quite the same thing—or even an "Asiatic"; that is, a man who loathes European ascendancy; but he cannot care enough for Egypt to make Egyptian interest, as he conceives it, the guiding-star of his policy—cannot, in fact, be in any sense a patriot.

We should say that, on the whole, this was the more general opinion, especially among those experts who have come much in contact with prominent Asiatic statesmen—the men, that is, who are not sovereigns, but have risen either by serving or by opposing sovereigns. At the same time, a minority of observers equally experienced, and we think, as a rule, possessed of more sympathy and insight, though not of greater force, utterly reject this view. They say that Asiatics not only can feel, but do feel the sentiment of patriotism as strongly as Europeans; that the want of a word to express the idea is an accident, which, curious enough, is reproduced in England, where, though every one understands "love of country," the only single word which expresses that sentiment is borrowed from the French; and that an Arab, a native of India, or a Chinaman, when a good man, is as strongly moved by the idea of "country," and all which it implies, as the Englishman or an American. He is more likely to be deficient in that virtue than a European, as he is more likely to be deficient in any other of the active virtues, his whole nature being feebler, and, so to speak, more feminine; yet he not only recognizes, but, unless overpowered by strong temptation, acts on it. He very often, for example, submits to invasion when a European would resist, but he never submits willingly, still less permanently. He never adopts the invader, never forgets that his own country is separate, and never ceases to hope that in God's good time the invader will be compelled to depart, or, if such extreme good fortune may be, will be slaughtered out. As to self-sacrifice for his country, he fills up the national army readily enough, and this in countries like Afghanistan, which have no conscription; he serves as a soldier, say in Turkey, with wonderful self-suppression; and he will, and does constantly, risk his fortune rather than give an advantage to the national enemy. No foreign Government in an Asiatic State is ever able quite to trust the people, while it is a universal experience that if a rising occurs the people enter into a silent conspiracy to give it aid. They may not rise, but the foreigner hears nothing of the plot till it explodes, finds no one to betray the leaders, and is conscious of living in an atmosphere of deadly hostility. In the exceptional case of small States separated by any cause from their neighbors, like that of the Albanians, the Afghans, the Burmese, or the Druses, patriotism is a burning passion, to be as fully relied on as the same passion in any European country. Men who think thus declare that Arabi Pasha, though governed by mixed motives, still does feel the nationalist feeling; that his followers, though moved by many emotions, still do seek the independence of Egypt; and that a good many of those whom we consider dangerous fools actuated by bloodthirsty race-hatred honestly believe that in rioting they are risking life in order to be rid of enemies to their country.

"CONCILIATION."

A John Bull Allegory on Ireland.

London Fun.

"What in the name of stuff and nonsense are you trying to do, *Fun*, my boy?" said Mr. Gladstone, *Fun's* great chum, dropping in a short time ago.

"Hist! Sit down—don't worry him—don't tread on his corns. Be quiet; he hates noise. I'm trying to conciliate him."

"Cracked!" murmured the Premier to himself, sitting down to watch proceedings. These same proceedings certainly were odd. A small fly was buzzing in and out of *Fun's* ear, tickling his nose, getting in his eye, preventing him writing, torturing his pet bald place at the top of his head. And *Fun* was smiling at the small animal, and telling it little stories, and getting lumps of sugar out of the cupboard for it. The more it worried the more *Fun* smiled.

"I'm conciliating him, Gladdy," said *Fun*.

"Oh!" said the Premier, and went out in disgust.

Next day he called again, for he was ever sure of a welcome at *Fun's* hospitable stove-ornament-side. "Now what in the name of absurdity—?" he said. The small fly had developed into a bluebottle and had got down *Fun's* neck, and wouldn't come out. *Fun* had not slept all night for it; it would not let him write, or attend to his pressing affairs, or go out and enjoy himself, or anything; still *Fun* was singing comic songs to it, and telling it about the Oaks, and offering it chocolate creams, and inventing pet names for it.

"Why the Moses don't you smash the nuisance?" asked the Premier.

"Oh, Gladdy! however *can* you be so cruel?" asked *Fun*. "I'm conciliating it; force is no remedy!"

"Ugh!" said Mr. Gladstone, and went away, and returned next day.

"Oh! in the names of the *Gotterdammerung* and all the *Walkyres*, what—?"

The bluebottle had now reached the development of a wasp. *Fun* was a mass of sting-mounds from top to toe; the insect had taken up a surly position on the top of a bookcase, and twice a minute it would descend and sting *Fun* on some spot hitherto overlooked. Nevertheless *Fun* had hired a barrel-organ to amuse it; and was composing nonsense rhymes for it; and kept supplying it with turtle-soup and Jargonelle pears, and flattering it in blank verse.

"Here, lend us a towel, and I'll soon have him—" said the Premier.

But *Fun* dragged at his coat-tails, with tears in his eyes. "O don't—*don't* offend him!" he pleaded; "I'm sure *I* can bring him round by council—"

"Waugh!" said Mr. Gladstone, and departed. Back he came next day.

"My goodness! In the name of the great Labouchere and his little motion, what on earth—?"

For the wasp had become a scorpion, and was at that moment going carefully all over *Fun* to find the tenderest part.

"Hush! Sit down," whispered *Fun*, patting the reptile tenderly; "he'll be conciliated in a minute or two. Where are those jam-tarts and that bag of bright threepennies?"

The Premier was about to speak, but paused suddenly and clapped his hand to his forehead. A new light flashed from his piercing eye. He darted at *Fun* and grasped and shook his hand in fervent gratitude. He embraced him; he patted his hair flat, and gave him a choice cigar.

"*Fun!*" he said, "I thank you. I see. It is a revelation. You are my preserver. Give me pens and paper." And when Mr. Gladstone had written thoughtfully for a little while he arose and placed his manuscript in the hand of his friend and companion, *Fun*. *Fun* read it.

"Ah, Gladdy, that's better," he said enthusiastically. "Now we shall go on—like this."

And he set his heel upon the scorpion and gave it a twist, and the reptile lay dead.

And *Fun's* old chum, Gladdy, tied his manuscript round with a tape—not red—and, embracing his friend once more, trotted off with it.

It was the Repression of Crime bill.

CLANRICARDE.

The Irish Nobleman Who Recently Escaped Assassination—His Father, "The Wicked Marquis."

LONDON, June 29.—While the Marquis of Clanricarde was returning to Portumna Castle, at Naas, in Ireland, this morning, he was fired upon from ambush, and his chief agent, Mr. Blake, and his steward, Mr. Keene, were killed, the Marquis escaping uninjured. The identity of the assassin is unknown.

Philadelphia Press.

The Marquis of Clanricarde was born in 1832, and sat in Parliament for a several of years for Galway. The family seat, Portumna Castle, is in the County of Ireland. During the Crimean War he served with the Coldstream Guards, one of the regiments of the household brigade, and was made a prisoner by the Russians at the siege of Sevastopol. He was released shortly afterward, and retired from the army at the close of the war with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His town-house is in Stratton street, Piccadilly, adjacent to the mansion of Lady Burdette-Coutts.

The attempted assassination recalls an eccentric character to memory, the father of the present Peer, Ulick de Burgh, first Marquis. The latter nobleman occupied many important posts in the English diplomatic service. He was at one time Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and for some years British Ambassador at the Court of the Czar. He received a step in the Peerage—advancement from Earl to Marquis—and the ribbon of St. Patrick for his services. It is, however, not his career in diplomacy which gained him his extraordinary notoriety, but the variety of his mistresses and the number of his illegitimate children.

Although very far from a handsome man, his courtly grace and brilliant powers of conversation rendered him almost invincible with women, and many a husband learnt to rue the day he first introduced the "wicked Marquis" to his house. His conquests were not only among the highest ranks of the English aristocracy, but also among the French, and particularly among the Russian noble ladies; in fact, it is whispered that no less a personage than a Romanoff Grand Duchess became the mother of twins of which Lord Clanricarde was the father. The duo infants in question were constant companions of the old Lord in the last years of his life—he died in 1874—and grew into graceful and exceptionally aristocratic young women. His other children he seems to have pensioned off in different directions, and not troubled himself any further as to their future; but with the two girls he was altogether different. He had them very carefully educated, and left them at his death all he could save from the entail of his legitimate heirs and the wreck of his personal fortune. The two young ladies are now in New Zealand. One is married. They are exactly alike. When the late Marquis died over sixty stalwart young fellows swaggered into the office of the family solicitor, and, claiming the late Lord as "papa," inquired after spoils, and left disappointed.

Dorival, the Duelist-Manager.

In the good old days of Louis Philippe there was a certain Viscount who had once belonged to the royal bodyguard, but, becoming reduced in circumstances, had changed his name and taken to the arduous cares of theatrical management.

His methods were particularly his own. When at rehearsal one of the company failed to respond satisfactorily to a suggestion,

"Pardon me, sir, but I remarked that that passage should not be slurred. You insinuate by slurring it that I did not know what I was talking about. You might as well call me a liar and a nincompoop at once. My seconds will wait upon you in the green-room."

But when the performance had been begun the warlike manager appeared in quite another part.

Thus one evening, when he had introduced to the favorable notice of a country town a comic opera company, the audience, after patiently enduring an atrocious prima donna, rose in its majesty, hissed her off and prepared to wreck the theatre.

Dorival, magnificent in his indignation, bounded upon the stage.

"Gentlemen," he cried, "you have been faithless to the traditions of French chivalry in insulting and attacking a single weak woman. But she shall not lack for a defender. I shall be at the box-office at the close of the performance and shall demand satisfaction of every man concerned in this manifestation so unworthy of high-bred gentlemen and chivalric Frenchmen!"

Tremendous revulsion of popular feeling. The cantatrice is recalled twenty-seven times, and loaded with flowers. Dorival is carried in triumph through the streets.

He returns next year with a company seven times as bad, and is received with the wildest enthusiasm.

The Barber's Book-Keeping.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

"No, sir," said a Comstock barber to a suspicious-looking transient customer, who affably remarked, as the lather was being laid on, that he supposed there was a good many men who failed to pay their shaving scores. "No, sir. I used to give credit, but I never do now—in fact, nobody ever asks for tick any more."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see," said the barber, trying the edge of his razor on his thumb nail, "I had a set of stiffs who used to ask me to chalk it down. I got tired of keeping books and I adopted a new system. Whenever I shaved one of these stiffs I put a little nick in his nose with my razor and kept tally that way. They got so they didn't want to run bills."

There was a tremor in the customer's voice as he asked from beneath the lather: "Do you object to being paid in advance?"

CROP NEWS.

Most Encouraging Reports Continue to Arrive from the Northwest.

Indications that a Bountiful Yield of Wheat Will Be Harvested.

Fair Weather Will Yet Pull the Corn Through All Right.

Illinois Farmers Took Advantage of Good Weather Yesterday to Continue Work.

Reports Covering a Large Extent of Country in the Northwest, All of Which Speak in Favorable Terms of the Growing Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., July 2.—The following crop reports were received from along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad:

Castle Rock—Grains of all kinds have taken a wonderful growth in the past few days. Reliable farmers inform me they never saw small grain looking better than now. Corn is also doing finely.

Cosion—Crops doing finely; weather is helping crops out, and is now flourishing. Small grains of all kinds were never better; prospects for a large crop.

Sheldon—Weather splendid, and all grains advancing rapidly. Altogether the prospect is very flattering.

Suspence—All small grain looking well. Corn has improved since my report, with favorable warm weather.

Taopi—Crops are looking very good here now, and corn is improving fast.

Lansing—All small grain doing splendidly; corn coming along finely now; ground is in good condition.

Leroy—Wheat, oats, barley, and flax are growing very rapidly; corn is doing well, but about fifteen days behind. There is an unusual growth for this season of the year.

Union—Crops looking a little better. Grain is looking well; corn good, but late for this time of season.

Medford—The crops are looking good; corn improving fast; very heavy rain last night, but don't hear of any damage done by it.

Postville—Crop prospects continue to improve daily. The weather has been wet, showery, and stimulating the growth of all grain. Corn is coming along finely, and will make a crop yet, in spite of the backset in the early part of the summer.

Meno—Three weeks of the present weather will bring the finest harvest ever cut in this county. It has been very wet for two weeks past, but no damage has been done. Farmers are working corn, which is coming up fast.

Castle—Crops looking fine in this section; corn improving.

Garner—Small grain doing well; no damage from any cause. Corn is growing rapidly.

Rock Valley—Wheat looking fine; oats and rye doing nicely; corn damaged; weather favorable.

Britt—All kinds of small grains doing well; growing fast; corn improving, but backward.

Prior Lake—The warm weather is whooping the crops right up, and, if no backset, there will be a big yield.

Westley—Outlook for corn is favorable; growing very fast now; other small grain very promising.

Lime Springs—Small grain still looking well and corn improving fast.

Flakins—Crops very good; small grains promise a large yield. Corn is backward some.

Shakopee—The weather continues good and farmers anticipate a good yield of everything but corn, which is uncertain as yet.

The following reports are from the Omaha line:

Fall Creek—Sufficient growth of straw now to insure a good yield; if the weather is favorable when the wheat is filling, will have an immense crop of grain; hay crop excellent; corn looking well.

Mankato—Crops are looking fine today. Corn is coming up better than expected around here.

Hamilton—All crops doing well. The recent rains and the hot weather of today will bring them out in good shape. Farmers say crops in this section will be good.

Henderson—Wheat is growing fine; is from ten to twenty inches high; some is heading. Corn is still backward, but growing very fast.

Belle Plaine—Crops looking well; corn somewhat backward, but growing fast; weather warm and favorable.

Lake Crystal—Weather mostly clear and warm; all small grains and corn doing finely; prospects for good crop very encouraging; frequent showers without damage.

Elmore—All small grain looking well, but corn looking sickly; showers and warm weather.

Blue Earth City—Small grain doing well; weather too wet for corn, although with good weather it will come out all right yet.

Winnebago City—Weather clear and warm; prospects for crops very good; had some rain yesterday.

Garden City—Heavy rains have done no damage here; all crops are doing fine and look very well; weather clear and warm.

Avoca—Crops are looking very good; lots of rain, and good days for growth.

Hadley—The crops are growing very fast; cannot learn of any damage to wheat by rains yet. The weather the past week has been very warm and wet; corn growing fine.

Lemars—Hot weather bringing corn up right along; all grain doing well, and prospects for large crops very flattering.

Heron Lake—All small grains doing well. Late rains have done no appreciable damage; corn reported doing well in all sections, with the exception of a small portion of low ground; four-fifths of the entire planting very promising; warm weather the last week or ten days is bringing corn right along.

St. James—Crops all looking finely and promise large yields. Considerable rain lately.

The following are specials to the *Pioneer-Press:*

Belle Plaine—The promise of wheat is most encouraging, as now it is heading nicely, though on the prairie it is thin and heading short. Corn has made an astonishing advance during the past week, and never before was the hay crop more promising, especially clover.

Northfield, Minn.—The grain in this section of Rice County looks very good, and in some places is heading out. Farmers report that the chinch-bugs are very thick in some places, but are doing no damage to wheat. Corn is growing very rapidly, the weather being very favorable.

The Crops Around McGregor, Ia., Not Damaged by the Late Storms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., July 1.—The terrible storms and drenching rains that have swept over this portion of Iowa for the past ten days have not done the damage to crops that was at first anticipated. Unless these storms continue the injury done thus far will not be serious. The weather recently has been propitious for corn, and if this continues the prospect for this crop will be very much improved and the yield will be fair, if not as good as common. Spring wheat in Clayton County thus far looks well, and also winter wheat and rye. The continuous cold weather of the earlier part of the season accomplished great things for these crops. Oats and hay promise well as well as potatoes. The ground is thoroughly soaked by the continuous rains, so much so that farmers are experiencing great difficulty in getting to their corn and potatoes to work them. The main danger seems to be now that the weeds having such a foothold will be subdued only by great labor and difficulty. This portion of Iowa can stand a dry season much better than an extremely wet one.

The Prospect of a Corn Crop.

Bloomington, Ill., July 2.—An editorial writer of the *Pantagraph*, who has traveled during the last four weeks through more than thirty of the best corn-growing counties of the State, and who has given the corn crop special attention at this time of the year for more than fifteen seasons, summarizes the condition of the crop as follows: In not over one-tenth of the State is there a fair stand of corn in an average condition. About one-fifth of the corn acreage is now drowned out and entirely ruined. On rolling prairie and tile-drained land there is a prospect of perhaps two-thirds of a crop. With favorable weather from this time forward there is not very good prospect of a little over one-half of an average yield for the entire State, while there is the contingency of a too sudden drying of the soil and of an early frost, as well as that of a continuance of the wet weather, so that on the whole the condition of the corn crop may be called more precarious than it has ever been before at this season since 1858.

The Farmers of Edgar County, Illinois, Engaged in Harvesting the Largest Wheat Crop Ever Raised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Paris, Ill., July 2.—There have been one or two light showers in this immediate vicinity and several heavy ones north and south of us, but our farmers are succeeding quite well in securing their wheat harvest. Few of them, however, have been able so far to use their self-binders. If they succeed in securing it intact it will be the largest wheat crop raised in this county, and this is the nature of reports from every section of Illinois. Your correspondent is of the opinion that the average yield of wheat throughout the State will not be less than twenty bushels to the acre. The stand is heavy and the head longer than usual, and the field filled with large, plump grain. Today is clear and cool, and many of our farmers are in the harvest fields.

Agricultural Prospects in England.

London Times, June 13.

To the Editor of the Times: It may not be too soon to take some account of the present year so far as to its effects upon agriculture, or to an approximate idea as to its influence upon the coming harvest. We seem to have got into a cycle of adverse seasons, and they persistently follow each other as the years come and go, and the present is certainly no exception to the six or seven gone before. We have lost the characteristics of our old English summers, when the sunshine gilded our earth day after day and week after week without intermission. These have been succeeded by others of erratic temperament—sombre days and squally intervals—and the present has been no exception, as, like the others, so far as it has gone, it has been marked by the absence of long intervals of sunshine, for its hasty rains, its cold nights, and high winds, especially the gale occurring on the 29th of April, passing over a large area, leaving the hedges and the trees black and shriveled.

The winter was exceeding mild; scarcely any frost to pulverize the land to bring it into a condition suited for the reception of the seed. Consequently the heavy lands remained in a tenacious state. On these some of the crops were looking fairly well, while others wore a sickly appearance, especially the later sown. The early planted wheats on the mixed soils have hitherto presented a favorable appearance and are still holding out fairly, but the intermittent state of the weather and the cold and hasty rains which have fallen so suddenly as to run off the land have told against both wheat and other crops. With the exception of grass, which may be considered fairly abundant, the present season must be considered as against the farmer. Most of his operations, as regards cleansing and fallowing the land, have been frustrated by sudden and frequent rains, rendering it impossible to kill the couch grass and other persistent and noxious weeds which for a series of years have been gaining strength. From this cause and the adverse seasons it is no exaggeration to conclude that the land does not now produce more in three years than it did formerly in two; and, come what weather there may, it must be a series of years before the earth can be brought back to its former productiveness, it being absolutely necessary that it should have a summer's fallow, and, according to the ordinary course of agriculture, four years must elapse before the whole could be brought under this necessary treatment, and we must get back our old-fashioned summers before it could be done effectually. Large tracts of land have gone out of cultivation, and no investment would pay the owner so well, whenever the chance should occur, as to give it a proper summer's fallow. Many owners are now cultivators, but in many instances there seems to be a half-heartedness in their operations, as if they almost thought that it was not worth farming. This may arise either from indifference or from a want of knowledge on their part or on the part of those who are interested in its management. But there is no way out of their present difficulties so easy as to bring the land as soon as possible into such a state so as not to frighten away a good tenant. Whatever the Irish landlords may be compelled by the Land Courts to give away in their present rents the English landlords will have to yield as much in consequence of the adverse seasons.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DOWNES.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

One of B. B. Fay's Sons Badly Burned by an Accidental Explosion of Gunpowder While Playing with Fireworks.

Saturday afternoon one of the young sons of Mr. Benjamin B. Fay, of No. 3210 Michigan avenue, met with a painful accident which will confine him to the house for some time to come. The two little boys, Julius, aged 9, and George, aged 7, had purchased some fireworks, and like all little fellows were impatient to see how they would look. They took some blue lights into the coal shed to burn them where it was dark, and Georgie set fire to one of them. While it was burning a spark dropped into some loose powder which chanced to be there, and an explosion immediately followed. Julius, who had been standing near this, was blinded by the flames and smoke, and had his clothes ignited, and both children being terribly frightened screamed loudly for aid. Fortunately one of the female servants heard their cries, and running out into the yard saw the smoke, burst in the door, seized the boy, whose clothes were afire, and extinguished the flames. He was carried into the house and stripped, and Dr. Mitchell was called. An examination showed that the lad had been burned from his waist up, the injuries to the arms, neck, and side of his face being the most serious. While the doctor thought the wounds would not prove fatal, he said the little fellow would have a hard time of it, though he would eventually pull through.

A BRAVE FELLOW.

An Unknown Young Man Rescues Two Lives at the Peril of His Own—A Park Accident.

A young man, whose name unfortunately is unknown, but who possesses an abundance of pluck and nerve, saved the lives of two visitors at Douglas Park yesterday at the peril of his own. Mr. William Green and a young lady whose identity is unknown, were boatriding about 5:30 o'clock, when through some mismanagement the boat was upset and both occupants dumped into the lake. A number of citizens who witnessed the accident went to their assistance, one of them throwing off his coat and shoes and plunging into the water. Swimming to the upturned boat he seized the lady whose clothing kept her afloat and secured her to the boat, after which he dived to the bottom after the man, who had gone down. He, too, was rescued and taken to the Twelfth Street Station by the patrol, where he was attended by Dr. Bradley. He was then taken home. The young lady had been carried home in the meantime, and the gallant fellow who had saved them had also gone home.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Cincinnati 2, Eclipse 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—The home team failed to enjoy the anticipated picnic with the Cincinnatis, the latter winning in a well-played game by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

The Louisville-St. Louis Rumpus.

Cincinnati, O., July 2.—The Board of Directors of the American Base-Ball League met here today and tried the Browns of St. Louis and Eclipse of Louisville in reference to the recent troubles between these clubs at St. Louis, in which the Eclipse left grounds and went home, abandoning the game. The association ordered the three unplayed games between these clubs to be played—two at St. Louis and one at Louisville. A resolution was adopted to appoint three official umpires on a salary to travel with the several clubs.

League Contests.

Saturday's league games resulted as follows: Chicago 6, Boston 5. Providence 4, Buffalo 3. Troy 11, Detroit 5. Cleveland 5, Worcester 3.

FIRE IN A PAINT-SHOP.

The alarm from Box No. 756 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the discovery of fire upon the second floor of Colt & Co.'s paint and oil factory at Nos 206 and 208 East Kenzie street, originating, it is supposed, from spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at $600. Insurance unknown.

GRANT AND HANCOCK.

Burlington, Vt., July 2.—Gens. Grant and Hancock attend the veteran soldiers' reunion tomorrow.

DAVITT AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester, Mass., July 2.—Michael Davitt did not speak here tonight, his physicians forbidding him, owing to physical prostration.

Something Curious Happened.

Detroit Free Press.

A boy 10 years old, pulling a heavy cart loaded with pieces of board and lath taken from some demolished structure—an every-day sight in all our cities. Tired and exhausted, he halted under a shade tree. His feet were bruised and sore, his clothes in rags, his face pinched and looking years older than it should. What must be the thoughts of such a child as he looks out upon the world—the fine houses, the rich dresses the rolling carriages, the happy faces of those who have never known what it is to be poor? Does it harden the heart and make it wicked, or does it bring a feeling of loneliness and wretchedness—a wondering if the rich man's heaven is not so far from the poor man's heaven that he will never catch sight of their pinched faces?

The boy lay down on the grass and in five minutes was fast asleep. His bare feet just touched the curbstone, and the old hat fell from his head and rolled to the walk. In the shadow of the tree his face told a story that every passer-by could read. It told of scanty-food—of nights when the body shivered with cold—of a home without sunshine—of a young life confronted by mocking shadows.

Then something curious happened. A laboring man—a queer old man with a woodsaw on his arm—crossed the street to rest for a moment beneath the same shade. He glanced at the boy and turned away, but his look was drawn again, and now he saw the picture and read the story. He, too, was poor. He, too, knew what it was to shiver and hunger. He tip-toed along until he could bend over the boy, and then he took from his pocket a piece of bread and meat—the dinner he was to eat if he found work—and laid it down beside the lad. Then he walked carefully away, looking back every moment, but hastening out of sight as if he wanted to escape thanks. Men, women, and children had seen it all, and what a lever it was! The human heart is ever kind and generous, but sometimes there is need of a key to open it. A man walked down from his steps and left a half-dollar beside the poor man's bread. A woman walked down and left a good hat in place of the old one. A child came with a pair of shoes, and a boy brought a coat and vest. Pedestrians halted and whispered, and dropped dimes and quarters beside the first silver piece.

Something curious had happened. The charity of a poor old man had unlocked the hearts of a score of people. Then something strange occurred. The pinched-faced boy suddenly awoke, and sprang up as if it were a crime to sleep there. He saw the bread—the clothing—the money—the score of people waiting around to see what he would do. He knew that he had slept, and he realized that all those things had come to him as he dreamed. Then what did he do? Why he sat down and covered his face with his hands and sobbed like a grieved child. They had read him a sermon greater than all the sermons of the churches. They had set his heart to swelling and jumping until it choked him. Poor, ragged, and wretched, and feeling that he was no more to the world than a stick or a stone—he had awakened to find that the world regarded him as a human being worthy of aid and entitled to pity.

ROMAN CRUELTY.

A National Consecration of Inhumanity.

London Saturday Review.

That an advanced period of material civilization spectacles whereof the one grand interest consisted in the elaborate and wholesale torture and carnage of men and animals should not only have been tolerated with scarcely a protest for centuries, but should have formed the chief and indispensable amusement of both sexes and all classes of the population, including the highest—this appears on first sight to modern thinkers a moral fact almost incredible in its atrocity. And so firm, moreover, was their hold on popular sympathy that they lasted long after the convertion of the Empire to Christianity. Constantine, to be sure, issued an edict suppressing the gladiatorial shows, but it was suffered to remain a dead letter, and it was not till nearly a century later, when the Asiatic monk Telemachus leaped into the arena and separated the combatants at the cost of his own life—he was stoned to death by the indignant spectators—that these games were finally abolished. Something may be due to the religious origin of the custom, which is commonly alleged to have sprung out of a rite of human sacrifice offered at the tombs of great men, though some scholars, like Mommsen, deny the existence of human sacrifice at Rome. Later on motives of policy conspired to sustain the practice, both as a means of keeping up the military spirit of the people and as offering the sole opportunity under a despotic Emperor for the thousands of citizens then assembled in presence of their sovereign and his minister to present petitions and make known their grievances.

Still these explanations do not carry us very far. Theatrical entertainments, such as the Greeks delighted in, would have answered the latter purpose quite as well, but for appreciating such refined amusements these ghastly orgies of blood quite unfitted the Roman populace. And it is a curious fact, noted by a distinguished modern writer, that, as different kinds of vice, which might appear to have no mutual connection, do yet act and react on one another, so here the intense craving after excitement engendered and gratified by gladiatorial combats served to stimulate the taste for such orgies of sensuality as described by historians like Tacitus and Suetonius. And hence was not only Hercules burnt on the stage, not in effigy but in the person of a condemned criminal, but the deeds of gods and heroes were represented, as Juvenal says, to the life. Nor can it be questioned—and it is chiefly in order to illustrate that terrible lesson that we have referred to the subject here—that the gladiator shows betrayed not merely indifference to human suffering, but that capacity for real and keen pleasure in the contemplation of suffering, as such, which many are loath for the credit of human nature to admit. Suetonius, for instance, tells us that it was the special delight of Claudius to watch the faces of the expiring gladiators, as he had come to take a kind of artistic pleasure in observing the variation in their agony. Heliogabalus and Galerius used to regale themselves while at the table with the spectacle of animals devoured by wild beasts; and Lactantius says of Galerius "he never supped without human blood." And what is more horrible still "beautiful eyes, trembling with passion, looked down upon the fight; and the noblest ladies in Rome, even the Empress herself, had been known to crave the victor's love." A story told by St. Augustine exhibits the ghastly fascination of the spectacle. A Christian friend of his had somehow been drawn into the amphitheatre, which Christians were strictly forbidden to enter, and resolved to guard against the temptation to sinful enjoyment by keeping his eyes closed; a sudden cry led him to look up, and he was unable to withdraw his gaze again.

If it shocks us to find among a highly civilized people this national consecration of cruelty, it is perhaps more startling that with a few exceptions the novelists and philosophers of the day had not a word to say against it. The refined and gentle-hearted Cicero calmly observes that some men think these spectacles cruel and inhuman, but to make this use of criminals is really to present to the eye an excellent discipline against suffering and death. Juvenal's aristocratic feelings were outraged at the Roman nobility condescending to act as gladiators; but there is nothing to show that the spectacle in itself offended him. Seneca and Plutarch, as we pointed out before, adopt a very different tone, and Marcus Aurelius ordered the gladiators to fight with blunted swords, as he also ordered that no ropedancers should perform without a net or a mattress being spread beneath them. But such rare and honorable exceptions only help to prove the rule. During the reign of terror in France a spirit very like that of the worst period of the Roman Empire was evoked, and it has been observed that in both cases the grossest inhumanity was sometimes found united with affection for animals—that is, for pet animals. Fournier was devoted to a squirrel, Couthon to his spaniel, and Marat kept doves. But it may well be questioned whether these particular affections indicated any general temper of mercy toward mankind. Even the most bloodthirsty monsters may have a sincere partiality for his own belongings, paramour, or friend, or child. It is not clear that the Marshal de Retz, the historical original of Bluebeard, whose nameless atrocities might have caused Nero to blush, was wholly devoid of such feelings.

MONACO.

Odd Things in the History of This Anomalous State—Given to a Grimaldi for Doughty Deeds Against the Moors—Napoleon's Doings with It, and Why It Has Been So Long Independent.

London Saturday Review.

A short walk from the Casino of Monte Carlo, that product of the nineteenth century, takes one back in spirit into the very heart of the Middle Ages. Once within the gates of Monaco, sitting secure on the summit of its seaward-jutting rock, and all thoughts of roulette and railways and such modern inventions give place to memories of Genoese galleys and Moorish corsairs, and the feudal pomps and pageantries of the noisy, pompous, blustering middle ages. Monaco consists of a garden at one end and a palace at the other. Four parallel streets run between them, connected by narrow alleys and vaulted passages. The whole is inclosed by a fortified wall built on to the rock on which the town stands perched high above the sea, which surrounds it on three sides. Down below lies the port where the oranges, and lemons, and olives, that are the chief produce of the tiny State are shipped for exportation. This queer little place is the Capital of the smallest independent principality in Europe, with a code of laws and a dialect of its own, and a Prince who exercises full sovereign rights, and who, in spite of all remonstrances, vindicates his rights by offering all foolish persons every facility for getting rid of their money on his territory. How such an anomaly comes to be in existence a glance at its history may show us. Monaco lays claim to nine centuries of independent life under the rule of the same family. But this independence has been more figurative than actual, and has been subject to many breaks. The place first came into the possession of the Grimaldis in the ninth century, when one Ghiballin Grimaldi did doughty deeds against the Moors, and drove them from their fastnesses in the hills behind Fréjus, still called the Montagnes Maures, and finally dislodged them from Fraxinat, the last stronghold that rested in their hands. The Count of Arles, as a reward for these services, gave to Ghiballin the lands of Monaco. This Ghiballin the Grimaldis claim as their ancestor, and maintain that this gift of land was confirmed to him by the Emperor Otto I., so that from that day onward Monaco has been entitled to rank as a free fief of the Empire. Whatever the theory of the matter may be, we find that a few centuries later Monaco was in the possession of Genoa, and that the leading families of Genoa, among whom we must now rank the Grimaldis, fought for the occupation of it, which they managed to secure by turns. At last the Grimaldis, finding that force of arms gave but a precarious base to rest their claims on, tried force of gold, and exchanged fist right for a more legal tenure by buying off the pretensions of the Spinolas for a good sum of money. This was in 1338. But they soon found that to secure their existence they must have a powerful protector; for without a strong backing up, life in the middle ages was no easy matter, especially if one chanced to own a much-contested property. A century later, then, we find John Grimaldi becoming the man of the Duke of Savoy, making over to him his lands of Roquebrune and one-half of Mentone, and getting them returned to him to be held as fiefs of the House of Savoy. Later Lambert Grimaldi bought from another of the family five-sixths of the remaining half of Mentone, which he placed under the same conditions. Shortly after this Monaco had to resist an attempt on the part of the Genoese to get it into their hands again. A terrible siege of six months was endured, but the Grimaldis came well out of the struggle. The liege lord of Mentone, however, had done so little to help Monaco that Claudine, heiress of Monaco, when dying, impressed upon her heirs in her will the necessity of breaking with the House of Savoy. This Claudine, heiress of Monaco in her own right, had early married her cousin Lambert, Lord of Antibes. He died before her, and then the two sons, John and Lucien, ruled in succession in concert with their mother, Lucien being accused of assassinating his brother. Their sister had married Doria of Acquadolce. The inroads into Italy of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. gave the Grimaldis the opportunity of making themselves valued allies of France, and they were not slow to profit by it. Grimaldi hastened to Milan to pay his court to Louis, but he was a little scared by the treatment he met with, being laid violent hands on till he would consent to do homage to the French King for his own land. Meantime, the dislike of Genoa was going on strengthening, and was brought to an open breach by the murder of Lucien by his nephew, Doria of Acquadolce. The uncle of the murdered man, Augustin Grimaldi, Bishop of Grasse, took the matter up with vigor, and demanded that the murderer should be given up to him. Acquadolce's uncle, the great Andrea Doria, was determined to protect him. Grimaldi appealed to the French Admiral to enforce his demand, but the Frenchman, thinking it better policy to quarrel with Monaco than with Genoa, declined to do so. This induced Grimaldi to change sides, and to court an alliance with the Spaniards. Charles V. agreed to accept Monaco as an ally, and guaranteed that a garrison in Spanish pay should be kept at the fortress to insure its independent existence. The young Prince Honoré who was still a minor, had his first taste of fighting under the Emperor's banner.

The Spanish Protectorate lasted rather more than a century. By that time the Spaniards began to treat their small dependent as a slave rather than a comrade, and the garrison that was to have been a protection proved a very grievous burden. The war between France and Spain gave Monaco an opportunity of changing sides again, and rushing into the arms of its old protector, France. While the Spaniards had their hands full in guarding their new conquest, the Lerins Islands, and the presence of the French on the coast gave courage to the people of Monaco, the Prince managed, by the feint of a novaine of prayer to St. Devote for the success of the Spanish arms, to put the garrison off their guard, and to introduce a body of Mentonese into the town. The Spaniards suddenly found themselves prisoners, and were obliged to lay down their arms and leave town. Their place was speedily taken by a garrison of Frenchmen. The alliance between France and Monaco was ratified by the Treaty of Peronne, in 1641. By this treaty it was agreed that the French should maintain a body of 500 soldiers for the protection of Monaco; but Monaco, as a sort of symbol of independence, was to retain the right of levying dues on all French, as well as other foreign, vessels that should come into port.

From this time the Prince of Monaco became more and more thoroughly a French noble. He was made much of by the French Court. To signify that the breach with Spain was final, he had returned the badge of the Golden Fleece. Louis, it is said, conferred on him the Order of Michael, and he was created Duke of Valentinois. When etiquet ruled France under the wig of the Grand Monarque, he fought out his privilege of being received at Court as a Prince, and not merely as a French Duke. At the peace of Utrecht, however, though his independence as Prince of Monaco was recognized, and he had to go back to the old arrangement of holding Mentone and Roquebrune as fiefs from the House of Savoy. In 1715 Louise Hippolyte, the heiress of Monaco, married a French noble, the Count of Torrigny, of the family of Goyon Matignon. He added the sirname of Grimaldi to his own, and was allowed to take the title of Prince of Monaco. From that time the Matignon-Grimaldis identified themselves more with their Norman estates than with their tiny principality. They tried to make Torrigny a Versailles in miniature, and built there a chateau, and laid out gardens which are still the pride of the little town. They have left a good repute there, too; for in the neighborhood it is still told how, though the Prince was seized as an aristocrat at the Revolution, no one from Torigny would denounce him, so he was allowed to keep his head on his shoulders. He lost, however, both his Norman lands and his principality, which was now looked upon as French property. Napoleon used the place as a hospital; sent there his soldiers wounded in the Italian campaign; and when the need for it as a hospital had passed away, it was converted into an "hotel de mendicants," or poor-house. But the Princes of Monaco had always a happy knack of keeping in favor with the powers that be, and were on excellent terms with the Bonapartes. At the peace of 1814 the heir of the Grimaldis was reinstated in all his old rights. In the following spring, as he was returning to his principality, his carriage was stopped just after he had passed through Cannes by an imperialist officer, who told him that some one of consequence wished to speak to him. He got out of his carriage, and a little way off the road found Napoleon, who had landed that very day at the Golfe Juan on his return from Elba. In case he should soon spread tidings of what he had seen, the Prince was escorted back to Cannes, and was requested not to continue his journey till the next day. By that time Napoleon was safe out of reach, and was spurring over the mountains at full speed for Grenoble.

At the final readjustment of Europe that followed the battle of Waterloo, France and Monaco were placed in the same relations as formerly; but as Louis XVIII. failed to enforce his protection by sending the proper complement of troops, and as in consequence the Austrians occupied Monaco, it was deemed advisable by the other Powers to substitute Sardinian for French protection. The connection with France therefore ceased in 1817, when Monaco received a Sardinian garrison. In 1848 the revolutionary spirit in the air affected Mentone and Roquebrune. They threw off their allegiance, and constituted themselves into an independent republic under the protection of Sardinia. In 1860, when Nice was annexed to France, this garrison was also withdrawn, and thus the Sardinian, now Italian, protection came to an end, as the French had done. It will thus be seen that Monaco had never before been so entirely independent as it is now, or the Prince so entirely his own master as he is at present. Certainly not since the time when John Grimaldi, more than four centuries ago, acknowledged the over-lordship of the Duke of Savoy for Roquebrune and Mentone. That Monaco has been able to keep her independence while stronger States lost theirs may be simply accounted for by the fact that she was always coveted by two powerful neighbors instead of one, so that each was always willing to save her from the clutches of the other.

A Woman Assaulted by Snakes.

Covington (Ky.) Commercial.

During the week Mrs. Camden, who lives on the Lexington and Covington turnpike road, one mile from town, was attacked by two black snakes while on her way to the spring. There was a path through a field of grass leading to the spring, along which she was going when the snakes made fight. One of them wrapped inself around her foot and ankle, while the other stood on its tail and endeavored to get about her waist and neck. She fought the reptiles with a bucket which she had in her hands and cried out lustily, when her son, a young man, came to her rescue with a hoe. One of the snakes left Mrs. Camden and made a vigorous assault upon the young man, but he speedily dispatched it with his hoe, and then went to the relief of his mother, and succeeded in killing the other snake. The snakes were of the species known as "racers," and noted for their propensity to chase people when disturbed. They were about five feet long and very slim. Mrs. Camden, though terribly frightened, has suffered no ill consequences from the encounter.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
302 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Godfrey Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS DR. L. M. HENDEE, 255 WEST Madison-st., treats all diseases magnetically.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE party to act as agent for the sale of our goods in Chicago. Julius J. Wood Starch Co., Columbus, O.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st. Be sure and read this list, as there are some excellent bargains in it.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
$42,000—Fine 5-story stone-front business building and lot on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; rents $4,000; it is a bargain.
$24,000—Four-story brown-stone front store and lot 25x120; building 25x120, cost $18,000 to build; rents for $2,500; on Madison-st. near Carpenter; cheap.
$10,000—I offer this property at $10,000 for the last time, if you will not take a good bargain when offered you are the one to blame: it is a lot 55x100, covered with frame buildings (and a corner) on Desplaines-st. between Madison and Jackson-sts.; building rents now at $1,272 per year, taxes $159; you can see what the property pays—nets over 11 per cent, and it is certain to increase in value right along, as business must go to the West Side in a few years, and this lot will be in the centre.
$100 per foot—Splendid business corner, 100x125, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., only two blocks west of Ashland-av.; dirt cheap.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
$7,500—A first-class octagon front modern brick dwelling, fine [illegible] barn, and lot 30x125; house is now vacant and in perfect [illegible]. Possession can be had at once; south front, on [illegible]-av. near Robey-st. This is an excellent property.
$7,500—Possession in 30 days. This house will please most any one; it is 25x45 feet; lot 25x120, and house is one of the best built brick dwellings in the city; 10 nice rooms besides large billiard room; only 15 minutes' car ride from Court-House, on Morgan-st. near Van Buren-st. cars. The owner built it for his own use and lives in it; never been rented. It is a bargain.
$10,000—This is also a first-class brick residence, 3 rooms deep, No. 1 brick barn and lot, half block from Union Park on Washington boulevard; street assessments all paid and taxes. Possession at once. It is an excellent house and bargain.
$6,500—A fine 14-room 2-story frame house with brick basement; house in perfect order and modern; lot 30x125, south front, on Park-av. near Hoyne-st. It is cheap. It will rent at $55 per month; or possession can be had in 15 days.
$6,000—This is a splendid house, 4 rooms deep, 10 nice rooms, lot 21x100, corner and south front, on West Jackson-st., between Western-av. and Hoyne-st., octagon stone front; it has just been finished; you can move in it in 12 hours if you wish; $1,500, or all cash down; the house and location is first-class, and a bargain.
$4,500—Fine 9-room, 2-story brick dwelling, small barn, and lot 25x125, on Lexington-st., one block from Ogden-av. street-cars; possession any time; house would cost to build $5,500.
$5,100—First-class 9-room brick cottage, and lot 24x125, on Huron-st., near Wood.
$110 per foot—Lot 30x125; if you want a beautiful residence lot to build upon this is it; south front, on Park-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; it is one of the most beautiful locations in Chicago, and it is cheap at $110.
$85 per foot—150x120, corner of Jackson and Aberdeen-sts.; for flats this is an excellent location, and at $85 per foot there is no better bargain to be found in the city.
$5,500—$1,000 down, brand new octagon stone front, 4 rooms deep, every modern finish, and lot, on West Jackson-st.; house is just completed; possession at once; it's cheap.
$8,000—$2,000 down, a splendid 11-room stone front, every modern improvement, lot 32x110, east front, on Groveland Park-av. near Thirty-first-st.; it is every way first-class.
$8,000—No. 1 14-room stone-front house, lot 20x140, near Washington-boulevard, fronting Union Park, on Ogden-av.; rent $1,000.
$2,300—Nice 7-room cottage, rents $25 per month, and lot 25x125 on Van Buren-st., near California-av.; very cheap.
$2,000—Nice cottage 247 Division-st., lot 22x120, south front, near Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.
WEST SIDE.
$8,000—Large 16-room 3-story and basement brick, lot 30x125, good brick barn, near Oakley-av.
$8,000—10-room brick, 2-story and basement, Washington boulevard, near Wood-st.
$15,000—18-room 3-story and basement stone front, lot 28x180, West Adams-st., good brick barn.
$7,000—3-story and basement brick, West Monroe-st., near Wood, good frame barn.
$25,000—Two fine stone-front stores and flats, West Madison-st., rented $2,700 a year.
$23,000—120x145 feet, West Lake-st., fair improvements rented for $2,500 a year.
$25,000—Fine improved corner, West Lake-st., near Union Park, rents for $2,500 a year.
$8,000—2-story and basement brick, West Monroe-st., near Lincoln-st., south front and good barn.
$31,000—3-story business block, West Lake-st., near Robey-st., south front, rented for $3,250.
$2,500—8-room frame house, lot 25x112, Walnut-st., near Paulina-st.
$3,000—14-room frame house, lot 25x112, Walnut-st., near Ashland-av.
$3,200—Cottage, 8 rooms, Walnut-st., near Hoyne-av., lot 30x124, south front.
$2,200—2-story house, Fulton-st., near Wood-st., north front, lot 28x124, a bargain.
$5,500—2-story and basement brick, South Throop-st., near Jackson boulevard.
$6,000—10-room 2-story and basement brick, Park-av., near Oakley-av., all modern improvements.
$14,000—Block of 2 bricks, 10 rooms each, good brick barns, corner of Throop and Taylor-sts.
$100 per foot, northwest corner Ashland-av. and Fulton-st., 124x96 feet.
$80 per foot, corner Fulton-st. and Wood, 50x124, 25 feet, West Lake-st., near Staunton.
$190 per foot, Ashland-av., near Adams-st., 50x125 feet.
$160 per foot, Ashland-av., near Congress-st., 50x125 feet.
$63 per foot, northeast corner Washington boulevard and Clarkson court, 48x110 feet.
$40 per foot, Jackson boulevard, near Campbell-av., 100x125, south front.
$28 per foot, 37½x100 feet, Ohio-st., east of Leavitt-st.
$115 per foot, 100x100 feet, West Twelfth-st., east of Halsted.
NORTH SIDE.
$13,000—3-story brick flat, East Illinois-st., near State, rents for $1,424 a year.
$11,000—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, Cass st., near Indiana.
$5,500—Large 12-room frame, Montana-st., near Lincoln-av.
$1,700—Two-story 8-room houses, Bismarck-court; lot 24x60.
$4,000—22-room frame house, North Grove-st., corner Orchard; rents for $800 a year.
$6,500—10-room stone-front, Schiller-st., near Dearborn-av.; rents for $60 a month.
$7,500—8-room 3-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good brick barn, Larrabee-st., near Webster-av.
$3,500—Northeast corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st., 40x110 feet.
$200 a foot—Lot 25x100 feet, with party wall, Dearborn-av., near Huron-st.
Lot 33x125, east front, corner alley, Freeman-st., between Centre-st. and Webster-av. Want offer. Must sell.
$3,000—2-story frame house, store and living rooms, Clybourn-av., south of North-av.
$3,000—2-story frame house, Fremont-st., near Webster-av.
$2,500—House and lot in good business part of East Division-st.
SOUTH SIDE.
Lot on East Lake-st., near Franklin.
100 feet on State-st., near Eighteenth.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:
VACANT LOTS.
Winchester-av., near Ogden, $900.
Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $800.
West Congress-st., near Wood, $75 per foot.
West Jackson-st., near California-av., $28 per foot.
Keeley-st., south of Archer-av., $300 to $800.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 37x170, at $75 per foot.
Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st., very cheap.
Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x180.
Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 125x90; good business property.
Indiana-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Prairie-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Calumet-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.
Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts.
Lots in Englewood.
Lots near Pullman.
Lots in Lake View, one mile north of city limits.
All of above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 40x115, with frame improvements, $10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone front near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000, on easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:
Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., 75x125, with very nice two-story house and barn; a good home for $8,000.
Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27½x98.
Ashland-av., corner Park-av., fronting Union Park, 100x125, with nice cottage.
Ashland-av. and Erie-st., 21x100, with cottage, only $2,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:
BARGAINS IN ACRES.
9 acres on Eighty-seventh-st., near N. Y., C. & St. L. car-shops.
5 acres in Midway Plaisance; very choice.
20 acres, very choice, and near the parks and Ill. Cent. R. R., in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
60 acres, mostly grove, near Normal; would make a fine subdivision and retail rapidly.
20 acres near the Stock-Yards.
5¼ acres at Englewood, Fifty-eighth and School-sts.
40 acres Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av.
80 acres on G. T. R. R., near Blue Island.
10 acres at Morgan Park; very high and beautiful.
20 acres at Morgan Park, corner of Western and Tracey-avs.
40 acres, the finest at Washington Heights.
27½ acres at Morgan Park; a great bargain.
Several choice acre tracts on the Calumet River; high and dry.
20 acres on river, near Riverdale.
80 acres near Garfield; has the best of railroad facilities and suitable for subdivision.
1,000 acres on Grand Calumet, in Indiana.
A number of acre tracts in Indiana, near Hammond.
5 acres on Twenty-second-st. boulevard, just west of city limits.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE—80 ACRES of as good, rich farm prairie land as there is in Iowa, 13 miles from Mason City, in Cerro Gordo County; title perfect; if you want a bargain this is it; no improvements. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR VACANT lot; North Side preferred; not to exceed $5,000. Address E 42, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—X X X X—TUESDAY IS the glorious Fourth; it will be Friday. BEPPO.

PERSONAL — WANTED — THE ADdress or whereabouts of Joan Hurley, who left Montreal last October, by his friend. No. 521 Lagauchetiere-st., Montreal.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. JONAS GELDER, 257 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3601 IN ELLIS PARK, TWO-story and basement brown-stone, 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, bath, closet, speaking tubes; perfect order; no stores in front; no dust; one block from street cars; two blocks from steam cars; livery stables near by; a perfect love cot. The Park is a bower of beauty. $55. GEO. G. NEWBURY, Agent, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ON LANGLEY-AV., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., a fully furnished house all in complete order. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NO. 2141 CALUMET-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—A large and elegant residence, partly furnished, with barn, large grounds, etc., to private family for three years. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT — 27 SIXTEENTH-ST., 3-story brick house in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1243 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT WINNETKA at $10, $15, and $25. Will sell at low prices. J. T. DALE, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 rooms; furniture for sale cheap. 15 East Van Buren-st., second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASONRY Building, Lake Front; first-class in every respect. BYRON A. BALDWIN, 122 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, with all modern improvements, to a quiet couple without children; rent moderate. 458 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms at 1804 Prairie-av. overlooking the lake, to rent to man and wife without children, or to two gentlemen, at $7 per week. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room for gentleman; permanent basin, gas, bath; also 2-story barn. 1245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in Hodges Building, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., flat 1.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms in private family; gas, bath, etc. References required. 1610 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. 220 East Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—209 WABASH-AV., STORE 180x23 feet wide, 18-foot centre 8x20; also two stores, ceiling with skylight in Wabash-av., 180x23 feet wide, 2d story, 207 and 209 with skylight 8x20 feet. Apply [illegible] ceiling each. [illegible] CO., 169 La Salle-st. [illegible] C. SAMPSON & [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE—727 WEST MADIson-st. A. WATER, 732 Madison-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, Jr., Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES—2 FINE OFFICES, one single on second floor, and one double on fourth floor at No. 170 Madison-st. Also one small office on second floor, No. 155 Washington-st. GEORGE F. HARDING, Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 170 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors 88 Lake-st.; possession given immediately. Inquire at once. HENRY SEARS & CO.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 30X72 FEET, splendidly lighted, suitable for composing-room, light job printing, or light manufacturing. Can be divided into offices to suit applicants. Has passenger and freight elevators. 170 Madison-st. Inquire of GEO. F. HARDING, Room 16 same building.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $3,000, TO loan on furniture, pianos, machinery, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. 97 South Clark-st., Rooms 59 and 60.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MONEY LOANED ON STOCKS OF goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Storage free. Communication confidential and goods of every description bought for cash. Address for five days, D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty. Cash in hand, can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL FURNISHED houses and flats on the West and North Side; good location for letting rooms.
Good saloon, West Madison-st., for sale.
Good restaurant on East Madison-st. for sale.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND NEWS STAND 512½ North Clark-st.; 3 living rooms; cheap rent. Call and investigate.

FOR SALE—A SALOON AND FIXtures, grocery and post-office with house, furnished, barn, sheds, and four lots, doing a good business, short distance from Chicago; a good bargain for a business-man. Apply at 33 Market-st. or Hoeber's Brewery, corner Hinman and Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE most elegantly-fitted up sample-rooms in the vicinity of the Board of Trade. Address E 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ASSORTED REtail stock of dry goods and notions, and fixtures; invoices about $5,000. Inquire at MENDEL & WOLF'S, Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE FRANCHISE AND good-will of a first-class weekly paper in a thriving business city. Good chance for a live party with a little ready money. Address B 38, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — 520-ACRE IMPROVED farm in Wayne County, Iowa, and cash for good income Chicago property. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A LARGE CATtle ranch in Kansas; 50x100 improved, a corner. Rents $1,300 per year. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK DRY-GOODS of $10,000 for lands and cash.
$5,000—Stock groceries; cash sales $140 a day, for lands and cash.
$2,000 stock groceries; cash sales $75 a day, for city lots and cash.
G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT F. COGSWELL'S,
THE WEST END FURNISHING HOUSE,
298 AND 300 WEST MADISON-ST.,
ON EASY PAYMENTS;
NO INTEREST.
Body Brussell, ingrain, and tapestry carpets.
500 marble-top and other chamber suits.
250 parlor suits, bookcases, folding beds, hall-trees, wardrobes, etc.
To cash buyers we are selling first-class furniture 10 to 25 per cent lower than South Side houses.
N. B.—Open on July 4 till 2 o'clock p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DICKSON'S SUMMER SCHOOL of Elocution meets at 10 a. m. daily. Park Institute, Ashland-av., corner Madison-st. New term of 6 weeks commences Monday, July 5; $20 per course including Shakspearean readings, etc. Pupils registered at 70 Monroe-st., corner State, every afternoon.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, traveling salesmen, ladies, clerks, and copyists, at once. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

TRADES.

WANTED—TWO PRESS FEEDERS. Apply at 45 Adams-st. DAVID C. COOK.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois; wages $1.50 to $2 per day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for highest wages [illegible] & N. W. Co., for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan [illegible] free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN CITIES and country towns for a new book, highly indorsed; special terms to experienced canvassers. Address T. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN—$1 TEST PACKages free to energetic men who mean business outside Chicago, and 300 per cent profit guaranteed; a small capital; parties willing to work a few hours a day should send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN A1 SEWING-MACHINE salesman to travel in Wisconsin; must be an experienced man in the business, and know he can wholesale machines. References as to ability and integrity required. Please address, stating salary expected, S. M. CO., care Letter-carrier Hunt, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST be competent to do general housework; none but Germans need apply. References required. 2311 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE young man with experience; excellent penman; fit for business of any kind; can correspond in three different languages. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, assistant, or clerk; 4 years' experience. A 1 references. B 37, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ORNAmental gardener, florist, fruit vegetable grower, and general manager, by an energetic man of tested ability and good character; an acquisition where great experience and trust is required; good administrative capabilities to manage a large, first-class place. For testimonials and other particulars address MANAGER, Post-Office Box No. 1068, Rockford, Ill., for two weeks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent bookkeeper, who has also had 14 years of mercantile business experience, some employment after business hours; keeping of books preferred; am through with present occupation after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Address, stating employment, etc., E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SURveyor as assistant surveyor or draughtsman. Experience and good references. B 63, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable experienced girl for general housework in first-class family. Inquire at 111 Loomis-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD German and Scandinavian girls for all kinds of work, suburbs or city. Call at 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady as nurse for an invalid, or care of a lady in confinement; or would like the charge of a house during a family's absence through the summer months. Best of references. B 43, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 383 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance [illegible] interviewing many applicants by leaving their [illegible] our careful attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—[illegible] mare Lady [illegible] by the stylish and handsome brown Messenger [illegible], sired by Young Bashaw, [illegible] hands high, [illegible] Lady Bashaw is 5 years old, [illegible] tail; a free [illegible] style and action, has full mane and [illegible] drive, and [illegible] pleasant driver, safe for a lady to [illegible] heats over [illegible] sound and kind; showed three [illegible] tucky, in 2:29, [illegible] Driving Park track, Ken[illegible] paid $1,150; also [illegible] 2:28¾, at which time owner [illegible] zie S., half-sister [illegible] handsome and fast-trotting Liz[illegible] mane and tail, 7 [illegible] Maud S., a dark chestnut, full [illegible] driver and an [illegible] old, 15¾ hands high; is a fine pole with Lady Bashaw; pole mare; trotted to the [illegible] is warranted sound in a matinee race in 2:39; she [illegible] ago, and now $300 [illegible] kind; she cost $850 one year [illegible] Lady Bashaw and [illegible] her [illegible] road team as there is [illegible] S. make as handsome a [illegible] arate or together, and [illegible] city; will sell them separate [illegible] fully warrant them [illegible] twenty days' trial, and [illegible] speed. [illegible] presented, and show the [illegible]

Here is a chance to buy [illegible] little money. Are sold [illegible] valuable horses for a ride on account of ill-heal[illegible] fault. Owner cannot [illegible] the reason for offering them so low.

Also, the beautiful and [illegible] Kentucky Boy, raised on [illegible]-bred trotting horse, adjoining Lexington, Ky.; [illegible] Lawn stock-farm sire of trotters, dam, Kent[illegible] Almont, the great Hambletonian. [illegible] Maid, by Rysdk's [illegible]

Kentucky Boy is 6 years o[illegible] weight nearly 1,100 pounds, is a full 16 hands high, has flowing mane and tail [illegible] handsome, bright bay, style and action, is sure-gaited [illegible] ground, has fine trotter, wears no boots or weight [illegible] square, natural four weeks' handling on the track [illegible] never had but three heats in 2:36, 2:35, and 2:38¼ [illegible] when he trotted perfectly sound and kind, and [illegible] will warrant him [illegible] cost $1,500 one year ago, and now [illegible] the time. He [illegible] Call at private stable, No. 7 East [illegible]-teenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs. [illegible] will buy him.

ALL OUR LIGHT CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, jump-seat buggies, etc., at [illegible] this month. Assortment can't be beat [illegible] prices [illegible] the city. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME [illegible] PAIR OF bay carriage horses for family use; [illegible] sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & [illegible], No. 3 Monroe-st.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 St[illegible]

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE [illegible] H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 231 and 233 Wa[illegible]-av., carry a stock of over fifty different styles of carriages, buggies, and phaetons, including their patented "lightning" jump-seat buggies. It will pay you to call and see this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

$200 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK O[illegible] business team of horses, weigh 1,[illegible] pounds; work kind, single or double; are city-broke and acclimated; have also handsome, nearly new, top buggy, and sound, gentle road mare; sell separate at a sacrifice, as owner leaving city. Residence, 46 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

553 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—A large furnished room, with first-class table board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR BRIDGE—Board, with room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE. REMOVED. NOW OPEN AT 154 AND 156 CLARK-ST., near Madison, over Burcky & Milan's finest and cheapest dining-rooms in the West; 100 pleasant rooms; 50 cents per night. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR MAN AND wife; first-class, east or south front; pay $12 per week. Address E 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's infallible Exterminators for sale. Call or address O. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. Call at 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st.—Midwife.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison—Best stock of pianos and organs in the city. Cash or easy payments, to suit the purchaser.

STORY & CAMP—PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER (OR TO BORrow $10,000) in well-established manufacturing business; standard goods; no experiment; business and profits only limited by capital. Address T 8, West Side Station.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house to move on West Chicago-av. And one on the North Side, on Hawthorne-av., near Division-st. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$1.25
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	Per Copy
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. The Chicago Church Choir Company. "Patience."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "An American King."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company. "Odette."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Hanlon Brothers. "Le Voyage en Suisse."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake front, foot of Adams-st. Theo. Thomas Summer-Night Concerts.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mahn's Comic Opera Company. "Boccaccio."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

Chicago Jockey Club.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-[illegible] Races at 2:30 p. m.

Batcheller & Doris' Circus [illegible] and
Lake front, foot of Madison-st. A[illegible] evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 214, I. O. O. F.—Members of this Lodge are requ[illegible] to assemble at the depot of the Baltimore & [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] morning, to Exposition Building, at 8:30 o'clock [illegible] receive the remains of our late [illegible] other, F. H. Sleeper. R. B. [illegible]YES, N. G.

JAMES A. GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 698, I. O. O. F.—Members of this Lodge are requ[illegible] to assemble at 12 o'clock sharp, at our hall, 498 Milwaukee-av., to attend the funeral of ou[illegible] Brother, Anson A. Stewart. [illegible] P. JONES, N. G.

MONDAY, JU[illegible] 3, 1882.

WARMER and part[illegible]loudy weather, with local rains, for the [illegible] Lake region today.

OWING to phy[illegible] prostration, Michael Davitt was unab[illegible] fill his engagement to speak last eveni[illegible] Worcester, Mass.

IT is now [illegible] impression in Washington that the en[illegible] next week will bring the present ses[illegible] to a close. With only mo[illegible] the remaining necessary legislation [illegible] erate indus[illegible] be passed by July 17, the date nam[illegible] or probable adjournment.

THE [illegible]eral of the late Congressman Hawk [illegible]curred yesterday afternoon at Moun[illegible]rroll, Ill. The rites were conducted b[illegible] Masonic fraternity, and the address was delivered by the pastor of the Ch[illegible]an Church, of which Maj. Hawk was a [illegible]ber.

[illegible]YPT is evidently preparing to resist an [illegible]ck by England. At yesterday's council [illegible] the Ministry the situation was canvassed, [illegible]d Arabi Bey proposed a levy of the entire [illegible]ale population as a means of organizing a defensive army. This proposition was opposed by the Ministers of Works and of Finance, and no conclusion was reached. The war preparations, however, continue at Alexandria with great activity. Work is progressing on the fortifications, some of the forts being equipped with heavy cannon, so trained upon the harbor as to keep the British war vessels out of range and prevent the landing of a military force.

THE first anniversary of the assasination of President Garfield was yesterday observed at Washington in a most appropriate manner by the laying of the corner-stone of the Garfield Memorial Church, which will occupy the site of the little frame Christian Church in which Gen. Garfield was for so many years a worshipper and a communicant, and of which he was a Trustee at the time of his death. A fund of $20,000 has already been raised to erect a substantial and enduring place of worship which, in the eloquent words of President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, in his address yesterday, "will be a shrine around which will cluster the tendrils of the heart."

AT a Garfield memorial service in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, the first anniversary of the day on which was fired the shot that wounded fifty millions of people, the Rev. John H. Barrows, pastor of the church, preached an eloquent sermon in review of the life and character of the martyred President. The sermon is given in full in our columns this morning. At the Church of the Messiah the Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford preached his farewell sermon prior to departing for his new field of labor in Boston. At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church Bishop Fallows had for his subject "American Patriotism." The corner-stone of the St. Adalbert Polish Catholic Church at the corner of Paulina and Seventeenth streets was laid with imposing ceremonies, Archbishop Feehan officiating.

FIFTEEN of the largest mercantile houses in Chicago have published cards that they will give the employés in their retail departments a half-holiday on Saturdays through July and August. The list now includes in dry goods Marshall Field & Co., Charles S. Gossage & Co., and Mandel Bros.; jewelry, N. Matson & Co., Giles Bros., C. D. Peacock, J. B. Mayo & Co., S. Hyman & Co., Rowe Bros., Shourds & Storey, and E. V. Roddin & Co.; crockery, Ovington Bros. and Burley & Tyrrell; toys and fancy goods, Vergho, Ruhling & Co. This is a good start, and with such prominent examples before them other houses ought to follow suit and increase the list. The movement has not yet reached the places where the reform is the most needed. As a last opportunity we once more urge upon retail dealers everywhere to give their employés the whole of tomorrow.

THE Rev. Dr. Hicks, Guiteau's spiritual adviser during his last hours on earth, is deeply concerned about the final deposit of the remains, and, next to turning over the skeleton to the Army Medical Museum, favors burial in mid-ocean as the only place where the body would be safe from disturbance. The suggestion is not a bad one, and, if carried out, the body would not only be safe from disturbance except in the congenial company of deep-sea monsters, but the soil of the United States would also be spared from pollution.

CONGRESS is just now agitated over the question of abolishing several of the so-called navy-yards. Except so far as they are convenient places in which to train and educate voters to control certain Congressional election districts, there is hardly any use for maintaining them for the purposes of our navy. Though we have comparatively no fleet, the expenditures of our Government at private shipyards are enormous in addition to the expenses of keeping up the navy-yards. It would perhaps be a matter of economy to abolish the navy-yards, provided the private shipyards were not practically operated as public ones. If there could be an honest system of private shipyards established, at which, under an honest system of competition, the Government could have its work done without subsidies, bounties, and frauds, it is possible the work for the Government would be done better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than it can ever be done at public yards. But that such a result is possible is a very doubtful matter. If we are going to have a navy, it is an open question whether it can be built best in National or in private establishments. One of the bills now pending before Congress, providing for the construction and completion of several vessels, sets forth that one-half the ships shall be built in private and the others in the public navy-yards. We have navy-yards now in sufficient number to build and maintain all the navy that is likely to be wanted, and it is possible that the Government might get along without [illegible] of them. They are costly appendages, particularly if they have no work to do. [illegible] their abolition is, however, to res[illegible] in a conversion of John Roach's ship-yard into a navy-yard for John Roach's benefit and profit, operated at the public e[illegible], perhaps it is as well that the present arrangement be continued.

THE House of Representatives on Saturday passed, by substantially a unanimous vote, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue National bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, principal and interest payable at the option of the Government. These bonds will doubtless find a market. They will be receivable by the Treasury as security for bank circulation and for Government deposits. When sold their proceeds can be employed in redeeming the "Windoms" or the present outstanding 6 and 5 per cent bonds which have been extended at 3½ per cent interest. With the redemption of these the outstanding interest-bearing bonds will be the $238,000,000 4 per cents, redeemable in 1907, and the $250,000,000 4½ per cents, redeemable in 1891. The following is the present outstanding interest-bearing debt of the United States:

Six per cent bonds continued at 3½ per cent	$58,957,150
Five per cent bonds continued at 3½ cent	401,503,900
Four and one-half per cent bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent bonds	738,884,300
Refunding certificates	465,050

The issue of these 2 per cent bonds will enable the Treasury to reduce all the bonds except the 4s and 4½ per cents to 2 per cents, and these probably will be paid off and out of the way by the time the 4½ per cents become payable, and unless some serious financial mishap occur, the Government will be in a condition to meet the 4 per cent bonds when they fall due in 1907. The surplus revenue, even under a greatly reduced tariff, will furnish adequate means to meet all its accruing liabilities as fast as they become payable. Had it not been for the unfortunate Back Pension law the current revenue would have been sufficient to meet all these liabilities and permitted the repeal of all the War taxes. As it is, we suppose this Back Pension law may be considered as imposing an additional tax resulting from the War—a part of the expense of the Rebellion.

PAYING THE DEBT.

Ordinarily, it is an excellent rule for nations and for individuals to get out of debt as soon as possible. The fiscal year 1882 closed on Friday night, and the Government has opened its books for receipts and expenditures for the new year 1883. During the month of June the public debt was reduced $12,500,000, and during the year the reduction was $151,000,000. The New York *Herald*, speaking generally of these results, has this to say:

> This is a good showing for the Treasury; but it should be remembered that every dollar which finds its way into the strong-box of the Government comes out of the pockets of the people. Why should the debt be paid so fast? The bondholders do not demand it; on the contrary, they would infinitly prefer to extend its liquidation over a greater number of years and thereby secure investment for their money. They would be only too glad to accept a lower rate of interest on such conditions. No generation has done so much in war and in peace toward the preservation of its nationality as the American one of today. The story is one of the most heroic chapters in the history of the world, but there is the practical side to it which may be put in the question, "Why should it tax itself to death for the benefit of posterity?"

It should be remembered that the Treasury of the United States has no income save the proceeds of taxation. The $151,000,000 paid on the public debt during the year 1882 just closed was so much surplus tax taken from the people in excess of the actual needs of the Government. Indeed, there were $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 of money expended in addition for supposed needs which Congress would never have appropriated had it not been for the presence of an overflowing Treasury, which invited waste and profligacy. The burden of the public debt consists in its annual cost in the way of interest. One-half of that debt now bears 4 per cent interest, a small sum 4½ per cent, another portion 3½ per cent, and the remainder bears no interest. The pending bill authorizing the issue of 2 per cent bonds will enable the Secretary to replace the 3½ per cents with 2 per cent bonds. The present interest or burden of the public debt is therefore, considering its amount, a comparatively light one, at least it is not so oppressive as to call for any urgent haste to levy taxes to pay it. The public creditors are by no means anxious to have it paid; the holders of the 4 per cents or 4½ per cents are not offering them for payment, nor willing to accept gold for them in anticipation of their maturity. Why, then, should a scale of taxation which produces a revenue equal to $151,000,000 a year in excess of a most liberal provision for all the ordinary expenditures of the Government be continued?

The whole revenue of the United States being drawn from taxes upon the public, the question becomes a direct one whether it is a wise policy to draw $151,000,000 from the capital in the hands of the people annually to apply to the payment of a debt which bears less than 3 per cent interest. What is this capital worth to the people from whom it is taken? What is it used for? How much can it be made to produce if left in the hands of the people and by them used in farming, in raising live-stock, in producing beef cattle, hogs, sheep, milch cows, horses, and mules, in putting more land under cultivation, in fencing, in building dwellings and barns, in building bridges, opening new roads and highways, in improving streets, in providing stores and warehouses, in the transportation of produce and merchandise, in mining coal and ores, in manufacturing iron and steel wares, in increasing mills for the production of woolen, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, in manufacturing glass, crockery, pottery, and vehicles, and, in fact, all the branches of industry which give employment to labor, and encouragement to skill and enterprise, and profit to the trade and commerce of the country? Is this money, extorted and confiscated by the tax-gatherer, worth no more than the 3 per cent which is the interest on the debt which it is taken to pay? Can the $151,000,000 surplus taxation, if left in the hands of the people, be made productive of no more than 3 per cent? If money be so abundant and the private uses to which it can be properly applied so insufficient that its investment in bonds bearing 3 per cent is the most profitable use that can be found for it, then the public debt, even at that annual cost, becomes an oppressive burden, and the reduction of the debt becomes the most advisable policy. But if this $151,000,000 be left in the hands of the people, to be by them employed in manufactures, in agriculture, in transportation, in mining, and in trade and commerce, it is possible that it can be made productive of not only 3 per cent but of twice or three times 3 per cent, thus adding to the National as well as to the individual wealth. Then it is a poor and ill-advised policy to take from the people what is worth to them from 6 to 9 per cent in their business to pay off a debt which calls for only 3 per cent interest.

Our system of taxation is, moreover, so vicious that even the surplus revenue does not by any means show the excessive character of the tax collected. The revenue from internal taxes—say $135,000,000—shows that a tax to that amount has been collected, but the tax collected by a tariff on imports is not shown by the amount of revenue paid into the Treasury. Thus in 1881 the net revenue collected from the tariff tax was $193,000,000, but this did not represent that portion of the tax which did not go into the Treasury. The whole tax, revenue and protective, imposed on the people by the tariff, was not less than $500,000,000 in 1881, of which $193,000,000 was paid into the Treasury. The other 60 per cent was bounty paid to the manufacturers; so that a surplus revenue of $151,000,000, collected under a revenue tax, represents a tax paid by the people of three times that sum; and a reduction of taxation under the tariff would in fact reduce the whole taxation far in excess of what is shown by the loss of revenue. A reduction of taxation equal to the amount of surplus revenue would be a relief equal not only to the sum taken to pay the debt, but perhaps to three times that amount indirectly taken from the people.

BEN BUTLER AND BAKING POWDER.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, a gentleman widely and favorably known by his patriotic services in the field, but more conspicuously prominent by his willingness to serve his country in any capacity that pays, has of late been remarkably silent. Nothing has been heard from him for a year or two, and it was generally supposed that his defeats in Gubernatorial races in Massachusetts, where he used to be a favorit son, had prejudiced him against the world, and perhaps had induced him, like Thoreau, to seek out some pleasant retreat by moss-grown rocks and purling brooks where he could live the life of a recluse near enough to the haunts of men to see them, but secure from contact with them. This does not appear to be the case, however. It is never safe to assert with any degree of certainty which way he is looking until he discovers himself.

That he has now done, and it appears that all this time he has had his eyes upon Chicago, not as a place of summer resort, but as a centre of baking-powder business, and not with the intention of going into the business himself but of ascertaining why he has been introduced as a silent partner into a house engaged in the trade. The objection which Gen. Butler makes to the unauthorized use of himself is that he appears arrayed as a cook in all the shimmer and gorgeousness of a chromo, suspended in grocery stores, wherein he proclaims the virtue of a baking powder. He is represented as taking a silver spoon from a can of this powder, and one appears sticking out of his pocket, and groups of spoons and cans are aggravatingly arrayed about him, thus helping to perpetuate what was originally a Confederate libel and afterwards a Copperhead slander. The General has patiently borne the spoon accusation for many years, so long as it merely touched his personal character, but now he has become enraged that a business firm should use it for purposes of personal profit. More than once the accusation has been made, and he has passed it by in silence. More than once it has appeared in caricatures, and he has borne it with silent contempt, but now the iron has entered his soul. Probably if the chromo had appeared in any other city he would have given it no attention, but Chicago is too prominent a place and its productions have too wide a circulation to allow such an advertisement to pass without notice. Hence he has emerged from his obscurity and given orders to a Chicago attorney to present this firm for indictment for libel.

The grand jury, as our law reports have stated, declined to take cognizance of the case upon the ground that the proper place for him to commence proceedings was at his home in Massachusetts. Exactly where that place is we are ignorant, because the General, in his eagerness to adapt himself to Congressional and Gubernatorial exigencies, has been so Arabian in his proclivities that it is difficult to follow him in his peripatetic pilgrimages. Wherever he is at the present time, however, it may be assumed that he will commence proceedings at once, and make it lively for the baking-powder firm which has made such free use of his handsome countenance and the mendacious legend that has been associated with him. As it would not be a hardship for one of his roving tendencies to leave Massachusetts, and as that State has no further use for him, the suit would be a more interesting one if he would come here and acclimatize himself and then fight it out on the very spot where the chromo first appeared. Apart from the advantage he himself would enjoy and the increased entertainment it would afford Chicago, it would give him an opportunity to grow up with the country and learn something of political institutions from our own patriots. So far as the suit itself is concerned it is not probable that the baking-powder firm are actuated by any personal malice against the General. Very likely they looked upon it as a light and cheerful episode in his history to which he would make no objection in consideration of the prominence assigned to him in connection with the manufacturing interests of the city. It certainly would have been more appropriate if they had first obtained his consent. Under the circumstances their only consolation is that they may have an opportunity to go to Massacusetts and acquaint Yankee housekeepers with the merit of their goods.

THE NEW IRISH CRISIS.

The effect of the suspension of the Irish members of Parliament will be to throw the entire responsibility of pacifying Ireland and of making the Land bill operative upon the English Government. The Kilmainham compact, under which Mr. Parnell and his associates were released from imprisonment, is no longer binding. It is completely broken. It was weakened by the assasinations of Cavendish and Burke at a time when a policy of conciliation had been announced, and the introduction of the bill for the repression of crime in Ireland completed the work. It was not the fault of the Land Leaguers that the compact was weakened, for the infamous murders at Dublin were not their work, but the Coercion bill was a measure they could not support or even sympathize with, even though it was not directed against them, but against the lawless and fanatical members of the secret national associations.

The bill was introduced May 10, and up to Friday last fifty-one days had been exhausted upon sixteen clauses. The entire bill contains thirty, and at this rate of progress it could not have been passed in the present session. The Irish members had fought every clause persistently and vigorously. They had loaded them with amendments and consumed all possible time with speeches. Unfortunately for the Government the Clôture bill was in its earliest stages, and had been postponed as a matter of urgency to make room for the Coercion bill, so that debate could not be stopped by any effectual parliamentary methods. At this stage of proceedings the Government, assuming that a conspiracy existed to defeat the bill, organized a counter-conspiracy to make a long session, provoke the obstructionists to some verbal outbreak, suspend them, and then rush the bill through before the fresh relay of obstructionists could arrive. The plan was only partially successful. The members were suspended—for it was easy enough in their excited condition to provoke them into language of an incendiary sort—but the remaining clauses of the bill were not passed until Mr. Gladstone himself appeared and moved the suspension of the second batch. There was then no obstruction to business. The Conservatives who had enthusiastically united with the Liberals in suspending the obstructionists were almost a unit with them in passing the clauses, and today as a matter of urgency of course the bill will pass as a whole.

The suspension of the Irish members is probably not a hardship to them in any sense. Even if they had remained, they could not have prevented the ultimate passage of the bill, though they might have deferred the time. In view of the inevitable result of the struggle perhaps they did well to retire without any effort to remain, though it makes the Irish question look more hopeless than at any time since Mr. Gladstone came into power. The Conservatives and Liberals are united in the matter of the bill and its enforcement. It is a very severe, and in many respects an arbitrary, measure, and invests the Lord-Lieutenant with almost absolute power. It will now probably be more rigidly enforced than if the present excitement had not happened, and, if this should be the case, instead of repressing crime, it will encourage it. All possibility of help from Irish members is at an end, and it is not out of the region of possibility that the effect of the Coercion bill may be disastrous to the Arrears bill, and certainly without the Arrears bill the Land bill might as well be thrown over, as the class of tenants whom it is designed to help cannot avail themselves of its privileges by reason of their arrears. The situation is full of danger, and once more Anglo-Irish relations are thrown into confusion.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S recent Rede Lecture at Cambridge was devoted to a defense of the claims of literature to a prominent position in education, and more particularly was intended as a reply to Prof. Huxley's vigorous appeal on behalf of physical science. Mr. Arnold stated that ten years ago an attempt had been made to deprive letters of their proper position in education, and the crusade of physical science commenced. He had then pleaded on behalf of literature with the friends of physical science, but he was afraid the position of men of letters had not mended. The establishment of Sir Josiah Mason's college was a striking proof of the progress made in the attempt to eliminate literature as an important factor in education, and to prefer the exact study of physical science. He agreed with Bishop Thirlwall that a most perfect knowledge of all modern languages would not compensate for a want of knowledge of Latin and Greek. All would admit that a habit of dealing with facts was most valuable, but he protested against giving to natural knowledge the chief place in education. He maintained that literæ humaniores and poetry possessed the power to engage the emotions, and exercised it. Their attractions were inevitable. They would be studied more rationally, but they would not be displaced by physical science. If they lost their preëminence for a time, they would surely regain it. If the instinct for beauty is served by a study of Greek literature as it is served by no other literature, then the study of Greek will survive. It will be studied more rationally; and be augured from the fair hosts of Amazons engirding the university that it was studied rationally and for its beauty.

THE best medical authorities declare that the preparations called "soothing sirups" and "cordials" for infants, are responsible for the death of many babies. A Philadelphia doctor estimates that 25,000 bottles of such nostrums are sold every week in that city; and that a large proportion of the 1,500 or 2,000 babies who die there annually are killed by doses from the "rest-giving" bottles, warranted to cure all the known complaints of childhood. Dr. John F. Meigs, of Philadelphia, says that these compounds are all poisons, disorganizing the system, and, even if they are not fatal, often weakening for life the constitution of the little patient. Dr. Blackwood, of St. Mary's Hospital, says that he has had twenty cases of death caused by the use of soothing sirup; and many other physicians in responsible places testify to similar experiences. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* insists that death has been caused by the use of "Godfrey's Cordial," a mixture which is composed according to this formula: Laudanum, 1½ pints; molasses, 16 pints; alcohol, 2 pints; water, 36 pints; carbonate of potassium, 2½ ounces; oil of sassafras to flavor. Dr. Taylor, in his "Medical Jurisprudence," condemns soothing sirup, and notes the death of a child 15 months old, caused by two doses of it, with all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning. Ziemssen's standard "German Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine" instances many of these preparations as poisonous.

THE total number of works licensed to be printed in Japan during the past year was 4,910, as against 3,792 in 1880. School-books take the lead with 704; then poetry, 556; political, 545; drawing and writing, 339; history, 276; medicine, 267; law, 255; *belles-lettres*, 193; geography, 164; commerce, 113; mathematics, 107; ethics, 93. Unless included under this last heading, theology and religion would seem to be entirely unrepresented. One hundred and forty-nine newspapers were born during the year, but only thirty-four survived. Among the translations were Mill's "Three Essays on Religion," Buckle's "History of Civilization," Lord Chesterfield's "Letters," Roscoe's "Chemistry," Smiles' "Character," Leone Levy's "International Commercial Law," and Palgrave's "Chairman's Handbook."

ACCORDING to the *Annuaire de la Presse*, the number of journals appearing in Paris at the end of last year was 1,343, as compared to 1,316 at the close of the previous year. Out of this total 70 were daily political journals, and these latter are classed in the *Annuaire* as follows: 46 Republican, 10 Legitimist, 9 Orleanist, and only 5 Bonapartist. There were 309 financial journals, 97 medical journals, 88 illustrated papers, 81 journals of fashion, 61 law journals, 5 journals devoted to the wine interests, 3 to political economy, and 1 to forestry. The number of journals published in the French provinces rose during last year from 1,652 to 1,329, this great increase being attributed to the general election of August, in view of which several new papers were started by the candidates for Parliamentary honors. One-third of the journals published in the provinces are classed as Republican, 197 as Legitimist, 146 as Orleanist, 108 as Clerical, and 100 as Bonapartist, while 783 are classed as "indefinit" in their views. The departments in which next after the Seine (Paris), are the most newspapers are the Nord (105), the Alpes-Maritimes (104), the Bouche du Rhône (95), the Rhône (93), the Gironde (66), and the Seine-Inférieure (63), while the department which has the fewest journals is the Hautes Alpes (4).

THE last number of the Philadelphia *Medical News* contains a lengthy review of the treatment of President Garfield by the surgeons in charge of his case. It is by Dr. J. William White, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and its sentiments and opinions are indorsed by Dr. Agnew. Its conclusions are:

1. It was never possible at any time or by any method to ascertain definitly and safely the precise character and extent of the President's wound.
2. Any attempt in this direction further than was made by the attending surgeons would in all probability have resulted fatally at once; and their steadfast resistance to extraordinary influence in favor of operative interference entitles them to great credit.
3. The treatment, which was directed to meeting the indications as they arose, was in every respect that which it would have been necessary to adopt had it been possible fully to determine the exact nature of his injuries.
4. Life was prolonged for an unusually protracted period by the careful and skillful attention which the distinguished patient received.
5. Death resulted from the secondary effects of the wound upon structures far beyond the reach of surgical interference.
6. No undoubted instance of recovery from such a wound is to be found recorded in surgical literature.

AT this juncture, when the electric light is making such a stir, an Englishman has devised a light which, it is claimed, is to rival the electric light. This light is now on exhibition in London. The illumination is the result of the burning of gas and air in combination. The light is described in general terms as a Bunsen burner with a gauze cap over it, but the modifications and improvements as respects the plan of the ordinary Bunsen burner are considerable. Part of the air is supplied to this new light under pressure, and this force creates a current which carries the rest of the air where it is needed. The flame is absorbed into a platinum wire gauze, and thus the incandescent light is produced. This light is described as entirely steady, of great penetrating power, and the cost is much less than that produced by the ordinary gas-burner. An inspection of this process recently in London is described in the *Times* as satisfactory. There was a consumption of but ten cubic feet of gas hourly, and to this witness the light seemed double that obtained from the same quantity of gas used in an Argand burner.

MME. SARAH DAMALAS, née Bernhardt, has been confiding her experiences and plans to a Parisian reporter. Besides her affection for M. Damalas, she was led to marry him through her desire for a "regular" establishment now that her children are grown up. To avoid any conflict between two proud natures such as those of her husband and son, she has made the youth an allowance of $400 a month and given him a suite of apartments near at hand, while her husband is about to build a mansion connecting with her residence, so that there will be more room for her artistic receptions and exhibitions. She is enamored of her engagement at the Vaudeville, because it will permit her to make creations before her dear Parisian public, and allow her to take the vacations which are indispensable to her financial interests, so expensively does she live and so many are the people whom she has to support. Her last European tour enabled her to pay off her debts and lay by a little fortune, to say nothing of $40,000 worth of diamonds. After a few more of such journeys she expects to be able to retire and expend her declining days in peaceful domestic life.

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, a wealthy resident of New Orleans, has succeeded with considerable difficulty in establishing his legal right to control his property. He is eccentric, has bad health, is seldom seen on the street, and never goes to any place of amusement. A Louisiana law says: "Not only lunatics and idiots are liable to be interdicted, but likewise all persons who owing to any infirmity are incapable of taking care of their persons and administering their estates." Under the latter clause relatives of Randolph undertook to have him relieved of the control of his property. Randolph's defense was that a peculiar uncertainty of gait and a defect of vision made him appear bewildered, but that in fact he was not such a fool as he looked. To prove that he had a tolerable brain he went on the stand in court and bore three hours of questioning on all sorts of subjects, particularly of his own affairs. The decision is in his favor. "The defendant has not managed his estate well," said the Judge, "but the evidence, taken as a whole, shows that he is capable of taking care of his person and administering his estate."

IN view of two successful balloon voyages across the English Channel by Englishmen, the aeronautists of France are planning to do something wonderful in order to maintain their own reputation for courage in navigating the air. At their request the Municipal Council of Paris has voted the money for a series of balloon-ascents to be made July 14 for scientific objects. It has been arranged that two of the balloons shall be connected by telephone, by the use of which verbal communication will be kept up during the ascent. Observations will be made on the velocity of sound at different altitudes, the differences of temperature, and the changing directions of the wind. During a recent voyage across the channel a balloon is said to have traveled 170 miles in an hour and three-quarters. There is some doubt if the wind itself travels as fast as the balloon is represented to have done.

A HARTFORD man, who was broken down in health, but had plenty of money, settled in Southern California. He is now the owner of two splendid farms, one of 600 acres and the other of 3,000, and his health is in perfect condition. In his orchards there are twenty-six varieties of apple-trees, twenty-seven varieties of grapes, 1,000 pear-trees (embracing sixteen varieties), seventeen varieties of peaches, 350 olive trees, 350 Japanese persimmons, seven varieties of pomegranates, nine varieties of figs, ten acres of English walnuts, besides pecan and filbert trees. He has also forty-seven varieties of roses and seventeen magnolia trees. He would plant his whole land in grapes for raisins and table use if he could get help to pick them when ripe. Farm-laborers are in great demand there. He thinks there is no place like Southern California.

THE centenary of the founding of the City of Bangkok and of the present dynasty of the Kings of Siam took place April 21. To commemorate the occasion the King of Siam had 6,000 medals struck off in England, which were worn at the centenary celebration. Some of these medals are in pure gold, and others in silver gilt with red or yellow gold, silvered bronze, and pure bronze. On the face are the busts of the five sovereigns of Siam of this line, with the full state robes of their times; around the busts are inscribed in Siamese the names and titles under which they were respectively known. Surrounding the medal, spreading outward, are 100 rays, typical of the century. On the reverse is an inscription in Siamese.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

St. Louis has thirty-six kindergartens. There is no place like home when the children are at the kindergarten.

It is announced by telegraph that the Malley boys will spend the summer at Saratoga. Now is the time to organize a rifle club in Saratoga.

Tomorrow is the glorious Fourth. No loving wife should be without a stack of wet towels and a bottle or two of soda-water on the Fourth.

A New York letter says that the *Evening Post* has been so prosperous under its new direction that it will assume a quarto form as soon as the proper presses, already ordered, can be finished. There will be no change in the personnel of the editor, however, Mr. Schurz retaining his folio appearance.

Prof. Haight, of Vincennes, Ind., concerning whom and a female teacher in the college at Vincennes certain scandalous reports were circulated, has been exonerated and allowed to resign. Prof. Haight is probably some relation to the small boy whose father forgave him for stealing apples, but whipped him for having torn his pants while getting over the fence.

Nine conductors on the Michigan Central Railroad have been discharged since last Friday. It is understood that they now contemplate purchasing the road.

The Thomas concerts in Milwaukee involved a loss of $3,000 to the management. It is always difficult in cities where tug whistles can be heard every day to make people pay for hearing classical music.

Two sets of municipal officers have been elected at Petersburg, Va., and both are doing business. Taxpayers in Petersburg are now wondering why they were not lucky enough to have located in the track of an Iowa cyclone.

An English paper says that Mr. Tennyson's son is to marry a daughter of the Duke of Argyll. Tennyson, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who wrote a poem about a girl who was Queen of the May, and died in August of cerebro-spinal-meningitis.

My lady is sweet and tender, and the charm
of her presence lingers
In the sun-warmed air of the room where she
kisses my lips and goes;
And my cheeks are all aglow with the touch of
her dainty fingers,
And my lips are sealed for love of her, but she
knows, my lady knows.

My lady is true and tender. Ah, my heart! so
stanch and tender!
And I am weak and trustless as the wildest wind
that blows.
But I love to watch my lady, as I love to watch
the splendor
That burns in regal glory in the exquisit heart
of the rose.

She knows my faults and follies, and the love
that grows and folds them,
And she gathers the careless words I speak and
the pain that with them goes,
And close to her dainty bosom my dainty lady
holds them,
As she might the thorns and fragrance of a
passionate summer rose.

Sometime the rose will wither, and the thorns
that live forever
Alone she will wear in her bosom, where the
leaves are curled and dead;
But the thorns she will take, my lady, the thorns
that live forever,
And weave them into a garland to crown her
dainty head.

—*Sucker getting ready to bite.*

PERSONALS.

The grave of Lydia Maria Child in the old moss-grown cemetery at Wayland Centre, Mass., is marked only by a plain white marble slab, bearing her name in full, age, date of death, and the words, "You call us dead. We are not dead, but truly living now."

Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, the nephew of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, who opposed the probating of that person's will, has withdrawn his objections, because, as he says, he was misinformed in regard to the circumstances attending the execution of the document.

The late Capt. William Tobey, of Thomaston, Me., left an estate valued at $26,189, and a widow, seven children, and no will, and his seven children have joined in a petition to the Probate Court that their several distributive shares in the estate be decreed to their mother.

Hubert Reggio, formerly of Boston, but now of Smyrna, Asia Minor, has received from the Sultan the decoration of the Imperial Order of Osmanie, in recognition of his services to the inhabitants of Scio last year, when that island was devastated by earthquakes.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, who is spending a portion of the summer at her old home, Edgewood, with her daughters, counts among her treasures her father's family Bible. It contains the entry of her birth, Aug. 16, 1840, with the remarks, in Mr. Chase's handwriting: "The babe is pronounced pretty. I think it quite otherwise. It is, however, well formed, and I am thankful. May God give the child a good understanding, that she may keep His commandments."

Among the gratifying announcements which were recently made to the Hamilton College (New York) Alumni was that a single gift of $50,000 has been made to the institution. The name of the donor is for the present withheld. While in terms the subscription is conditioned on raising the Presbyterian endowment of $500,000, the donor has announced his purpose to give the money at an early day, and probably within the coming year. He will apply his gift to the erection of a memorial scientific hall, to be named after himself.

Alexandria letter: Arabi Pasha is a man of large physique, with rather a heavy face, except his eye, which looks as though it might flash fire if he were once aroused. But his manner was very quiet, and the few words that he said when I addressed him through an interpreter were such as might be uttered by any other patriotic man. He said he had come out this evening, though not feeling well, to do honor to the memory of a man who had freed his country from a foreign yoke, perhaps thinking in himself that what Washington had done for America he might do for Egypt.

There is a pathetic and poetical story told about James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night." In his youth he was in the British army, and was betrothed to a beautiful girl, from whom the demands of military life temporarily separated him. One day he received news of her slight illness, and on the next came without further warning the news of her sudden death. The young poet fell senseless to the ground, and for many weeks lay dangerously ill. He arose a reckless and defiant man, careless of life and fortune. George Eliot once wrote to him a note of hearty admiration for his best-known poem.

MORTUARY.

Burial at Mount Carroll, Ill., of the Remains of the Late Congressman Hawk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., July 2.—The remains of the late Congressman Hawk arrived at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon with an escort of Senators and Representatives. Delegations were present from all the surrounding cities and towns, many prominent people being in attendance. The funeral services were in charge of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a faithful and honorable member. The Rev. Mr. Howe, of Lanark, pastor of the Christian Church, pronounced a fitting eulogy on the deceased. There is universal regret at the sudden and unexpected death of Congressman Hawk, and the principal stores and residences are draped in mourning out of respect for his memory.

Funeral at Streator, Ill., of the Late Mrs. W. L. Conner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 2.—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. L. Conner, who died last Friday at her home in this city, was held at the M. E. Church this morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Conner was 38 years of age and the mother of seven children. Her death was caused by consumption, of which she had been ailing for about a year and a half. Her many friends mourn her loss deeply, as she was a lady highly respected and esteemed by all who knew her.

BOAT-RACING.

The Mean Actions of the Columbia Crew Disappointing to Great Crowds of People at New London and Lake George.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 2.—After three meetings and as many disagreements, the Harvard-Columbia crews were unable to agree upon the hour for the race tomorrow, and consequently the race is declared off. Col. Bancroft, of the Harvards, says the Harvards having agreed to a postponement on account of the death of Coxswain Benjamin, with the understanding that Columbia was willing to row at any time, offered to pull at any hour before noon tomorrow, 12 being the hour at which the tide begins to ebb. He claims that Columbia refused to row before 2 in the afternoon, "and that our boys, having already consented to the postponement of the day, did not care to be detained all summer." Harvard claims that Columbia distinctly agreed to row at any time or hour Harvard might name. Capt. Goodwin, of Columbia, claims, on the other hand, that under the rules and the practice of boating their crew is entitled to the privilege of naming the day and the hour, and that the Harvards may have been afraid to enter the contest. There are a large number of people from New York and other cities waiting for the regatta, and a general feeling of disgust is expressed at the obstinacy and childish spirit exhibited by "the boys." Tomorrow being a general holiday in New York, a large number of people is expected, and nearly all the rooms in the hotels have been engaged by telegraph. A large crowd is expected on the midnight trains. The decision was not reached until 9 this evening.

LATER—At 11:30 tonight Capt. Goodwin said it had finally been decided by the Columbias to run over the course and endeavor to beat Harvard's time Friday.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 2.—There is general dissatisfaction at the action of the Columbia crew in deciding not to compete with the University of Pennsylvania in the eight-oared race July 4. A definit understanding existed between the two crews that the race should take place. The New York oarsmen did not notify their opponents of giving up the contest until Saturday night, when, in answer to a telegram Friday morning, the Columbia men telegraphed that they would not participate. The University of Pennsylvania at considerable expense trained the eight-oared crew and sent it to Lake George, expecting a contest with Columbia, and the men keenly feel the disappointment.

The Wesleyan crew is still the favorit in the four-oared race, but the friends of the other crews claim first place for their men. Henry G. Garfield, of Albany, is chosen referee. The race will not be rowed unless the water is perfectly smooth. The oarsmen are all in excellent condition.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The Brewers in That State Despondent Over the Adoption of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 1.—The brewers of Iowa, since the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State by such a large majority, are despondent. To say that they take this defeat in good part is very much from the mark. They appreciate fully the situation much better than the temperance people generally suppose. They fully understand that this amendment being adopted in the first place ruins their business, and practically destroys the value of their properties that they have spent thousands of dollars in building, and many the labor of a lifetime. There are two sides to this question. These breweries were built under the sanction of the law. The law told these men you put your money and labor into breweries, and you shall be protected. But the voice of the people expressed last Tuesday by a majority of over 40,000 is supreme, and these men must bow to this power. The main struggle in this contest has yet to be fought, and that is in the enforcement of the laws that are to be enacted to carry out the provisions of this amendment. The temperance people are undoubtedly aware that the enforcement of these laws depends entirely upon them. No one that voted against the adoption of this amendment will take any part in the enforcement of these laws. The task will be found to be a great one, and one that will require nerve and energy to accomplish. Let our temperance friends understand that they cannot now sit down and say that the job is done, for if the laws that are to be enacted are not enforced this whole matter will be a most dismal farce. It is to be hoped that the amendment people by forcing this question upon our State have accomplished a great work for the cause of temperance and sobriety, but at present it is not apparent that they have. Yet we believe that the people at large are in favor of giving the amendment a fair chance now that it has been adopted, and are open to conviction and sincerely hope that it will accomplish for good order and decency all that its friends claim for it.

There are to be elected in the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa a District Judge and District-Attorney. For District Judge there are at present E. R. Cooley, the present incumbent, and L. O. Hatch, of this city.

LAKE GENEVA.

A Siren Whistle—A Severe Rain-Storm—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 1.—The old whistle of the tug O. B. Green, of Chicago, has been purchased by Col. Foster, one of the owners of the steam-launch Mocking Bird, and wakes the echoes about the lake as it used to on Chicago River.

The first excursion of the season occurred on Tuesday, coming from Sycamore, DeKalb, and vicinity, under the auspices of the Universalist Church of Sycamore. About 400 persons were on the excursion.

Another very severe rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited this section on Thursday night. The lightning struck the residence of T. H. Price, living northwest of the town, and set fire to it, but the flames were put out before doing much damage. The rains of the past week have raised the lake about six or eight inches, being the highest known in many years and very roily.

Guiteau was hung in effigy here at Pishcotaqua Park and in front of the opera-house.

The members of the Bon Ami Club are expected out to their camp today.

Several members of the Congress Club, among the number being the family of the President, Harvey T. Weeks, are at the camp.

F. A. Woodbury and family, of Englewood, are at Englewood Camp for the summer.

W. H. Cloudman and family, Mrs. Frank Kelsey and family, George H. Daniels and family, A. B. Church and family, of Elgin, and L. B. Hamlin, of Chicago, have taken possession of their pleasant cottages at Lakeside Park.

B. F. Norris and W. M. Alister are ensconced for the summer in their lake-shore cottage.

H. C. Goodrich and family came out from the city Friday evening and took possession of their cottage.

Potter Palmer and family are expected out tonight, having engaged rooms at the Whiting House.

A. A. Marcy and family, of Sandwich, Ill., have pitched their tent for the season on their camp-grounds, just west of Kaye's Park.

Mr. Silas Mitchell and family are sojourning at the lake, guests of Kaye's Park House.

O. W. Potter and family arrived Friday evening, and will make their home at Oakwood.

The Hon. Frank Leland, United States Consul at Hamilton, Ont., has been in town the past week. Mr. Leland was formerly editor of the Elkhorn *Independent*, of this county.

J. F. Merry, excursion agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been in town this week making arrangements for the reception of a large excursion from various points on that company's lines in Iowa and Illinois, to occur July 12 and 13. Tickets good for thirty days. A very large excursion is expected.

A LOVE OFFERING.

Presentation to Mrs. Garfield of the Memorial Volume Prepared by the Citizens of Jersey City, N. J.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—The Garfield memorial volume prepared by the citizens of Jersey City, comprising the sermons preached in that city on the Sunday after the death of the late President and the addresses and resolutions made and offered at the meetings arranged by the Mayor and Council of that city, was presented to Mrs. Garfield at her home on Euclid avenue Saturday. The committee having the matter in charge prepared two copies of this volume in as elegant and expensive style as could be made. One was for the Queen of England, and has already been sent to her. The other was for Mrs. Garfield. The latter is a royal octavo, bound in Russia leather, with covers and fly-leaves lined with cardinal embossed silk. Upon the front cover, in gilt letters, is the inscription: "Presented to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield by the citizens of Jersey City, N. J., as containing their expression of sorrow and sympathy in her late bereavement." The presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. U. S. Rulison, rector of St. Paul's Church, formerly a resident of Jersey City. Dr. Rulison was accompanied by the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Mr. J. H. Wade, Mr. Joseph Perkins, Gen. J. H. Devereaux, and the Rev. Prof. Ellis, of Oberlin College, who visited Mrs. Garfield at her residence on Euclid avenue and made the presentation. Dr. Rulison made a brief address, in which he paid a tribute to the intelligence, culture, patriotism, and moral worth of the people of Jersey City, and then read an address prepared by the committee on behalf of the citizens of Jersey City. Mrs. Garfield will send a letter to the committee acknowledging the gift. The tomb of Garfield was today visited by thousands of people.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees and Faculty in Great Perplexity Over the Question of the Connection of Students with Secret Societies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 2.—The Trustees of Purdue University (State Agricultural College) have instructed their attorneys to petition the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the Fraternity case, which was recently reversed by that court. The Trustees declare that the construction put upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hawley vs. the Faculty of Purdue University by the attorney of the appellant is subversive of the necessary and rightful authority of the Trustees in the management of said university, that further suits are threatened in case the Trustees act on what they believe to be the proper construction of the decision, and, should such suits be brought, they will greatly embarrass the Trustees and Faculty in opening the university in September, if indeed it does not necessitate a postponement of said opening. The Trustees ask that Attorney-General Baldwin assist on behalf of the State the counsel petitioning for a rehearing.

The faculty, it is alleged, are very anxious to have the court remove all doubts respecting the authority of the Trustees, which, it is claimed, is not now the case. The faculty claim the right to still require students to discontinue active connection with Greek fraternities, and want to enforce that rule, while the attorneys for the students construe the decision to mean that no pledge can be required of them, and threaten that suits will be brought if it is attempted to apply such rule.

A DESPERATE PRIZE-FIGHT.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 2.—Billy Welch and Dave Phalen fought a prize-fight on "The Plains," a suburb of this city, this afternoon. Forty-three rounds were fought. Phalen won on a foul. Both men were badly punished.

FOREIGN.

Arabi Pasha Wants to Conscript the Whole Egyptian Population.

No Decision Has Been Reached Regarding the Bold Proposition.

Meanwhile Work on the Fortifications at Alexandria Goes On.

Report that Russians Have Furnished a Plan for Blocking the Suez Canal.

Serious Disturbances in Ireland Wherein Several Persons Were Wounded by Policemen.

Completion of the Military Preparations at Woolwich—Trouble in the Spanish Cabinet.

EGYPT.

A BOLD PROPOSITION BY ARABI PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.—At the council of Ministers Arabi Pasha proposed a levy en masse of the population. The Ministers of Works and Finance opposed the proposition. No decision was reached. Meanwhile work upon the fortifications continues. Some forts are armed with heavy guns directed upon the harbor.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF RECRUITS

continues. In consequence of alarming rumors from Cairo the military have been ordered to make special exertions to maintain order.

BEDOUINS

crossing from the Syrian side into Egypt are a very serious source of anxiety.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

It is reported that the military party have a plan for blocking the Suez Canal, prepared by Russian officers.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—The conference reassembled today. The nature of the deliberations is unknown.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DERVISGH PACHA.

Maj. Osman Bey sailed for Alexandria with instructions from the Sultan to Dervisch Pasha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 2.—There were disturbances yesterday at Listowel, County Kerry. Mrs. Moore was addressing a crowd when the police dispersed the meeting. She subsequently addressed a mob at the railway station. The police, again appearing, were attacked with stones, whereupon the Riot act was read and the police proceeded to disperse the mob, firing revolvers. Several persons were hurt and some arrested. The military had to be called out.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH.

WOOLWICH, July 2.—The British military preparation in view of possible contingencies in Egypt, are now virtually complete.

SPAIN.

A MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION.

MADRID, July 2.—In consequence of the coldness of the Chamber of Deputies with regard to making provision for a Professorship at Ternel, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture tendered his resignation, which, however, at the request of the President of the Council, he withdrew.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE LATEST BUDGET OF NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—The steamship Suez arrived from Honolulu with the following news up to June 22:

The new Gibson Ministry of King Kalakaua is very popular. They have their own way with the legislative Assembly now in session.

Premier Gibson has introduced a loan bill, which no doubt will pass, to borrow $2,000,000 to promote immigration and certain internal improvements. The loan will be taken up in Honolulu. The Government now propose to immigrate people without contracts to labor. Portuguese immigration from the Azores is checked for the present on account of the excessive charges. The British steamship Monarch arrived from St. Michaels at Honolulu with 862 Portuguese immigrants on board, at a cost to the Hawaiian Government of $65,000, yet on evidence it is proven the actual cost was about $28,000. Attention is now directed to Japan as a favorable field for recruits for this archipelago. A movement is on foot to introduce colored laborers and their families from the United States into the islands. It is the purpose of the Government to provide for the passage of immigrants without their being subject to any contract for service or charges whatever.

It is generally understood, though not yet officially announced, that the coronation of King Kalakaua will take place Feb. 12, 1883, the anniversary accession to the Hawaiian throne.

GUNS FOR JOHN BULL.

A Sketch of Woolwich Arsenal, Where England's Cannons Are Made—The Museum of Projectiles—How a Hundred-Ton Cannon Is Forged—Reminiscences of a Daring Chimney-Climber.

New York Post.

A little city a few miles down the Thames from London holds in the military and naval affairs of England a position akin to that of the great London itself in the larger sphere of British trade. No foreign foe can threaten England's peace, no warlike plan be devised, no scheme of colonial defense be meditated but that they are quickly betrayed in the huge gun factories and barracks of Woolwich. The city and its arsenal are a kind of martial thermometer, with a gun-mold for a tube, in which the rise and fall of molten metal registers the foreign policy of that Empire whose drum-beat traditionally circles the world.

The Government gunworks in Woolwich, which give a national and even an international fame to the city, cover an area of about 100 acres, fronting the Thames. In size, in amount of war material produced, and in the perfection of the plant, they are rivaled by no existing works of the kind except those of Herr Krupp, at Essen, in Germany. In time of peace the Woolwich gun factories give work to about 5,000 men, who labor only for a few hours a day. But at the signal of war every department is fully manned, the number of workmen rises to 15,000 or 20,000, all the machinery is set in motion night and day, visitors are rigidly excluded, and the whole city bustles with new life and vigor. Even in peace, however, access to the works by visitors not British subjects is exceedingly difficult. The shilling or half-crown so potent elsewhere in England avails little at the Woolwich arsenal. The American visitor who wants to see the factories has to make application to his Minister at London, who, in turn, must apply to a member of the British Cabinet, and tedious delays and endless snarls of red tape obstruct the entry of a foreigner if he cannot, with the good fortune of the writer, secure the kind offices of one of the managers of the works, and go in by the back door. British subjects can visit the works on a stated day each week, but many of the factories are closed to them, and the guide to whom they are intrusted seems chosen with a special view either to reticence or stupidity.

One of the first and most interesting of the structures seen by the visitor, on the left, immediately after entering the arsenal grounds, is the projectile house. Here are stored for exhibition specimens of most of the shot and shell used for field and naval ordnance. They include not merely the missiles now in use, but what may be called an historic series, beginning with the stone balls of mediæval times, and coming down to the perfected Palliser of the present day. The eye wanders amazed amid the medley of chain-shot, percussion shells, grape, canister, and single bullets of numberless shapes and sizes. The monarch of them all is the conical Palliser shot used for the 100-ton guns on the British ironclads. The shot is about four and a half feet high, as it stands upright on its blunt base. It is twenty inches in diameter at the place where the conical slope begins, and it weighs 1,920 pounds. To make one of these huge missiles is alone a task of vast labor, using up days of work by hand in the various processes of shaping, polishing, and chilling the point. This process of chilling, now applied to all the large projectiles of the British navy, is curious and instructive. The point of the cone is heated, then masses of cold iron are set against it. The effect of the contact, for some cause yet unknown to science, is to extract the sulphur from the metal, leaving its fibre solid, hard, and tough. When fractured the chilled part of the big bullet shows a clear, bright, and firm rearrangement of the particles—a kind of recrystallization of them—in vivid contrast with the duller hue and rougher particles of the unchilled iron in the body of the missile. In the projectile house is preserved also every device in the shape of bullets or cannon-balls which has been suggested even to the most eccentric fancy of the British inventor. Among these whimsical missiles is one in the shape of a ball covered with spikes, and another is made by stringing grape-shot on a rope, the inventor asserting stoutly that his cord and bullets combined would cut in twain whole battalions and revolutionize warfare. His invention, like many others, has been consigned to the limbo of mere curiosities. The many inventions for exploding the various shells with precision and at an exact instant of time scarcely attract notice. But on this point, at first sight so unimportant, the whole efficiency of the shell depends. On it there has been spent more of care and thought than on any other secondary branch of the British gunnery, until now the explosion of the shell is timed down to the smallest fraction of a second after leaving the gun.

In a structure next to the Museum of Projectiles bullets are made, and some old-fashioned notions of bullet-making roughly dispelled by modern machinery. A large cylinder filled with two or three tons of molten lead is fitted with a plunger, reminding one of a huge perpendicular syringe. In the top are two semi-circular pipes, through which the molten metal is forced, partly cooling on its way. The two half-circular strips of lead suddenly emerge at a point of junction of the pipes in contact with each other. Just here comes one of the most wonderful mechanical processes of the whole arsenal. Instead of keeping on as two separate pieces the straight edges of the lead strips cohere firmly at the point of contact. It is explained, somewhat vaguely, that the pipes are made absolutely true, and that the particles of lead are brought to so close contact that they cohere under the same law which holds together the particles of any ordinary mass of cold metal. Whatever the cause, it is certain that the semi-circular strips finally emerge in one solid round bar of gleaming lead. The keenest eye cannot detect the central line where the strips were united, and the lead itself, under the hard pressure, is made more heavy and compact. Then an intricate machine, almost human in intelligence, seizes one end of the long coil, cuts it to small sections, and, quick as lightning, punches each piece into the shape of a bullet, round or conical, as may be needed. The bullets are counted, inspected, and packed away by the millions for future wars.

But the manufacture of the great guns for naval warfare forms the really impressive feature of Woolwich Arsenal. Insular England, dependent on her navy, has for the last twenty years almost concentrated the mechanical talent of her Woolwich factories on this branch of her armament. How to make guns which shall perforate the ironclads of other nations, how to make iron walls which the guns of other nations cannot perforate, is the twofold problem which constantly spurs her forward. A single sight inside the Woolwich Arsenal grounds shows how steady the fight goes on between the ironclad and the projectile. One sees hundreds of great guns in line side by side, made a few years ago, which have never been fired since they were tested, and are as new and fresh as when first turned out from the factory. Yet all these guns are to be broken up and recast into improved ordnance. Within a few years—almost months—they have become obsolete, and all the vast labor and expense they represent goes for nothing save the experience gained. To the cost as well as the progress of wars these long lines of cannon, condemned without trial, bear mute but impressive testimony. For the most part they are recast into the heavier guns, weighing from 40 to 100 tons, which equip the modern Devastations and Inflexibles of England's navy.

Two-thirds of all the structures of the Woolwich Arsenal appear to be given up to the manufacture of these colossal cannons. At the first stage of their construction there is made a long core of cast-steel. Then strips of wrought steel as long and large as the beams of a house are wrapped around the breech end. The strips are laid on hot, one after another, in coils, and contracting as they cool, form a breech of prodigious strength. Next the gun is placed on a lathe, turned smooth, the centre bored out and the inside polished until one can see the face reflected from its curves. The rifling is an operation needing peculiar delicacy and skill. It is done with a long stiff rod, upon the end of which is fixed a cutting-tool of the hardest steel, grooving as it must the steel core of the gun. So slowly does the massive cylinder revolve that, even at the breech, where it has the largest diameter, it scarcely seems to move at all. The rifling-rod, as well as the rate of revolution, is regulated by a beautiful piece of mechanism, covered with numbered arcs and figures, and described as a marvel of mathematical skill applied to a mechanical process. When the huge hundred-ton creature is done, it is a wonder indeed. Its weight is twice that of a large railroad locomotive; it is forty feet long from breech to muzzle, and, laid across Broadway, it would reach just about from curb to curb; it is seven feet in diameter at the breech, and two feet eight inches from inner bore to outer surface. With an efficient range of several miles, it carries a conical shot, twenty inches through, weighing almost a ton, and needing several hundred pounds of powder to project it. A shot of this size now penetrates the thickest naval-armor plating, and cuts through twenty inches of solid iron backed with oak as cleanly as a bullet through cheese. It has, after much experiment, been found that the most effective rifling for these cannon is a groove starting as a straight line at the breech. Half way to the muzzle the groove begins to turn, and at the muzzle the curve is greatest, sending the ball out with a kind of circular "snap," which, so say the engineers, gives the greatest range and precision to the projectile.

The massive machinery which handles these big pieces of ordnance as readily as a child's toy excites scarcely more wonder by its strength than by its unerring accuracy. It includes a horizontal revolving bed, used for cutting the bed-plates for the guns, and probably not less than forty feet square; a crane which lifts easily 200 tons and can readily swing in air four American locomotives; and the famous trip-hammer, weighing forty tons, and said to be the largest in the world, yet which can be so gently managed as to force a watch-crystal into its place without breaking it. How excellent are both the material and workmanship turned out by these splendid machines at Woolwich is proved by accident as well as design. In a small building is shown an eighty-ton gun which was tested intentionally until it burst. By its side lies the big gun of the Thunderer ironclad, which was burst by accidental double-loading a few years ago, with the deadly result which many will recall. In both these great pieces the fractures are almost perfectly symmetrical, forming cubes forward of the breech, and proving alike how flawless was the material and how evenly distributed was the strength of the gun.

In the centre of the Woolwich Works rises a chimney some 200 feet high, the tallest in the arsenal grounds, and said to be one of the loftiest in England. When this or any of the other chimneys are to be mended, the services of a bold chimney climber connected with the works are called for. With a kite he throws a string over the top, then pulls down the kite with a second cord, after the first is properly adjusted. The string draws up a stronger string, then a rope, then a corden ladder by which the chimney is climbed. A few years since the man had thus scaled the top of the tallest chimney, built a wooden scaffolding for repairing it, and then came down for dinner, when the woodwork took fire from a flying spark; and it is related as a specimen of the fellows hardened recklessness that after the fire broke out he ascended once again on the blackened and half-burned rope-ladder, not even waiting to have it tested. A long list of similar incidents fill out the annals of Woolwich, to which could be added details of the institutions at the arsenal, which the limits of this letter must exclude—the torpedo factory, where secrets are so carefully guarded that not even a British General can get admitted, and the workmen are chosen specially for their high character and secretiveness; the great turf-covered magazines, where men, for fear of explosion, must wear list shoes and discard everything metallic from their clothing; and the vast system of blast furnaces, placed underground, while the workmen who draw out the molten metal above must wear thick, wooden-soled shoes to protect their feet from the heated iron floor. Yet, when all the martial wonders of Woolwich, with their triumphs of gigantic mechanism, have been seen, one leaves it with the feeling that, after all, the humblest factory in England stands for a larger idea in human progress than the great gun-shop, where science brings her supreme gifts only to aid man to kill his fellow.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Mayor Harrison and "Long John" will orate at Kankakee on the Fourth. Everybody should go and enjoy an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration.

The Illinois Central trains will leave the depot at the foot of Lake street at 8:30 a. m., 8:40 a. m., and 4:25 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 10:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., and 7:23 p. m. Returning, leave Kankakee at 6:10 p. m. of the 4th, and 4:40 a. m., 5:07 a. m., and 7:30 a. m. of the 5th, arriving in Chicago at 8:30 p. m. of the 4th, and 7:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., and 10:00 a. m. of the 5th. Fare only $1.70 for the round trip.

A Pedal Exhibition.

The London correspondent of the San Francisco *News-Letter* reports this precious piece of gossip: What think you of a grand fête, to be given under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, at Kensington House, about the end of June, in aid of the Royal College of Music Building fund, at which will be an exhibition of a somewhat novel character, to help toward "swelling the returns" on the occasion, and about which let me weave a curious story, which will doubtless interest your readers. There is in London at present, and has been for some time, a young American lady (whether married or single I won't say) whose reputation for the possession of an exceptionally small and perfectly-shaped foot is acknowledged by her intimate friends. Well, the talk now is, that at the approaching fête a booth is to be set apart for the young lady, she having promised to exhibit her foot and ankle beneath a curtain for a guinea a look. Of course her name will not be made public, though every one will know who it is; the announcement on the front of the booth being merely: "The prettiest foot in London. View, £1 1s." It is said that the Prince of Wales, who is a great admirer of small feet in women (possibly because they are a rarity in his future Kingdom), personally suggested the exhibition to the young lady, and it was at his urgent request that she consented to it.

THRONES.

Some Specimens, Ancient and Modern.

New York Times.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, has lately had his palace thoroughly cleaned and calcimined, and is about to put entirely new furniture in the front parlor and the second-story front bedroom—the one in which his Majesty usually sleeps. He has sent to Boston for his furniture, and among the other articles ordered by him are two thrones.

Thrones have been in use since the beginning of history, and frequent improvements have been made in their pattern and manufacture. The original throne of the Etruscan and Roman Kings was simply a block of stone with a hollow scooped in the upper part of it. The more luxurious monarchs of Asia were in the habit of furnishing their thrones with silk cushions, a fashion which was adopted by the Roman Emperors after the time of Tiberius. The stone throne, with a silk cushion, remained in general use until modern times, and the first conspicuous departure from the ancient pattern was made by Louis XVI., of France, who had a wooden throne built somewhat after the pattern of an arm-chair, covered with velvet and stuffed with corn-husks.

The throne of Napoleon I. was a most ingenious and useful structure. It consisted of a pedestal six feet long, six wide, and four high, on which was placed a luxurious chair with a head-rest, to be used when the Emperor was undergoing shaving, and a writing-desk on the right arm on which he could write bulletins. The pedestal was filled with drawers and lockers in which were contained toilet articles, maps, guide-books, canned peaches, and other provisions, Tauchnitz editions of popular novels, an extra suit of clothes, a spare crown, and a mattress, together with a sufficient quantity of bedding. The pedestal was so constructed that it could be readily converted into a bedstead, and the Emperor carried it with him through all his campaigns, including that of Waterloo, during which it was unfortunately intrusted to Dodd's Express Company, with instructions to send it to Brussels, where, of course, it has not yet arrived.

The throne of Queen Victoria has been enlarged several times during her reign, and greatly strengthened with steel braces and extra legs, the Queen preferring it to a new throne on the ground that it was given to her by Prince Albert on their wedding-day. It is furnished with an extension on which the Queen can rest her feet, and it can be tipped back until it forms a couch. This has proved to be a great convenience of late to her Majesty, for when Mr. Gladstone calls to see her to explain Irish affairs, the Queen simply tips back her throne, closes her eyes, and remarking, "I can always listen better with my eyes shut," sleeps for two or three hours, and wakes up quite refreshed by the time Mr. Gladstone has finished the opening sentence of his remarks.

The Spanish throne is a very elaborate piece of furniture. It is the shape of a large sofa, and Spanish etiquet requires the King to lie at full length on it with a cigar in his mouth when receiving the visits of his Ministers or of foreign diplomatists. Underneath the throne is a place for the royal guitar, and in each of the arms are drawers opened by concealed springs and filled with the best cigars. The springs of the cushion were somewhat injured during the reign of Queen Isabella, but the Government is about to contract a loan in order to send the throne to the upholsterer's, where it can be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The throne of the King of Italy is of the arm-chair pattern, and though plain and inexpensive in appearance, it has a hand-organ concealed underneath the seat and operated by a crank, which the King turns with his foot. It also contains a little kennel for the royal monkey, but unfortunately the kennel is at present vacant, the last of the royal monkeys having died of pneumonia in February last.

The German Emperor, in his love for soldierly simplicity, always uses a common camp-stool instead of a throne, and it is only recently that he has consented to add to it an India-rubber air-cushion—presented to him by Peter Cooper—to relieve his mind of the strain which he necessarily undergoes when listening for two or three hours to Prince Bismarck.

The Greek throne is a home-made affair. The late King Otho made it himself out of a barrel, and it was upholstered in a very creditable way by his Queen. The whole expense of the affair was only 3 drachmæ, and the present King maintains that if he can get an appropriation from the Legislature and furnish the throne with a new cushion it will be as comfortable as any throne in Europe. It is certainly more comfortable than the throne of the Czar of Russia, which is a solid block of iron of immense weight, in which no Nihilist can find a crevice in which to insert dynamite.

It is to be hoped that our inventive Boston furniture manufacturers will be able to show King Kalakaua something new in thrones. Here is a splendid opportunity for American genius. A throne that can at a moment's notice be converted into a card-table, a side-board, or a billiard-table; that can be used as a traveling-trunk, a bathing-house, or a gas-tank, and that can hold a gross of champagne bottles and a hundred pounds of ice, would do lasting honor to the manufacturer and leave the King nothing to desire.

TOUGH MACARONI.

"An Innocent Joke that Would Not Bring Reproach."

There is a boy in the Seventh Ward who is so full of fun that sometimes it makes him ache. He is the same boy who not long since wrote a note to his father and signed the name "Daisy" to it, and got the old man to stand on a corner for two hours waiting for the girl. After that scrape the old man told the boy that he had no objection to innocent jokes, such as would not bring reproach upon him, and as long as the boy confined himself to jokes that would simply cause pleasant laughter, and not cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at a parent, he would be the last one to kick. So the boy has been for three weeks trying to think of some innocent joke to play on his father. The old man is getting a little near-sighted, and his teeth are not as good as they used to be, but the old man will not admit it. Nothing that any body can say can make him own up that his eyesight is failing, or that his teeth are poor, and he would bet $100 that he could see as far as ever. The boy knew the failing, and made up his mind to demonstrate to the old man that he was rapidly getting off his base. The old person is very fond of macaroni, and eats it about three times a week. The other day the boy was in a drug store, and noticed in a showcase a lot of small rubber hose, about the size of sticks of macaroni, such as is used on nursing-bottles and other rubber utensils. It was white and nice, and the boy's mind was made up at once. He bought a yard of it and took it home. When the macaroni was cooked and ready to be served he hired the table girl to help him play it on the old man. They took a pair of shears and cut the rubber hose in pieces about the same length as the pieces of boiled macaroni, and put them in a saucer with a little macaroni over the rubber pipes, and placed the dish at the old man's plate. Well, we suppose if 10,000 people could have had reserved seats and seen the old man struggle with that India rubber macaroni, and have seen the boy's struggles to keep from laughing, they would have had more fun than they would at a circus. First the old delegate attempted to cut the macaroni into small pieces, and, failing, he remarked that it was not cooked enough. The boy said his macaroni was cooked too tender, and that his father's teeth were so poor that he would have to eat soup entirely pretty soon. The old man said: "Never you mind my teeth, young man," and decided that he would not complain of anything again. He took up a couple of pieces of rubber and one piece of macaroni on a fork and put them in his mouth. The macaroni dissolved easily enough and went down perfectly easy, but the fat macaroni was too much for him. He chewed on it for a minute or two, and talked about the weather in order that none of the family should see that he was in trouble, and when he found the macaroni would not down he called their attention to something out the window and took the rubber slyly from his mouth and laid it under the edge of his plate. He was more than half convinced that his teeth were played out, but went on eating something else for a while, and finally he thought he would just chance the macaroni once more for luck, and he mowed away another forkfull in his mouth. It was the same old story. He chewed like a seminary girl chewing gum, and his eyes stuck out, and his face became red, and his wife looked at him as though afraid he was going to die of apoplexy, and finally the servant-girl burst out laughing, and went out of the room with her apron stuffed in her mouth, and the boy felt as though it was unhealthy to tarry too long at the table, and he went out. Left alone with his wife, the old man took the rubber macaroni from his mouth and laid it on his plate, and he and his wife held an inquest over it. The wife tried to spear it with a fork, but couldn't make any impression on it, and then she saw it was rubber hose, and told the old man. He was mad and glad at the same time—glad because he had found that his teeth were not to blame, and mad because the grocer had sold him boarding-house macaroni. Then the girl came in and was put on the confessional, and told all, and presently there was a sound of revelry by night in the wood-shed, and the still, small voice was saying: "Oh, pa, don't; you said you didn't care for innocent jokes. Oh!" 'Twas ever thus. A boy can't have any fun nowadays.

The Joke They Tell on Attorney-General Brewster.

A good joke is told on Attorney-General Brewster. It is as respects his absentmindedness. The other afternoon while slowly perambulating—perambulating is good—the avenue, he came across a deaf and dumb applicant for aid from the charitable.

"How long have you been deaf and dumb, my afflicted friend?" inquired the buff-colored, amiable Attorney-General, as he arranged the disconcerted ruffles of his foh-de-wan shirt.

"Five years next fall," sadly responded the impoverished deaf mute, "and a family of six."

"Poor man, poor man, I sympathize most tenderly with you in your terrible affliction; here's a quarter for you," said the Attorney-General, handing him the price of two drinks, and with a sigh of intenseness he plodded along his absent-minded way.

NEW YORK.

The Coming Gubernatorial Campaign and the Possible Candidates.

Arrangements Made for Michael Davitt to Address the Central Labor Union.

Arrival of Nearly 1,000 Mormon Immigrants from Europe.

The Suspension of the Irish Members of the English Parliament.

MORMON IMMIGRANTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LARGEST NUMBER FOR MANY YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived from Liverpool today, brought the largest party of Mormon immigrants which has come to this country in a number of years. The party, which is under the charge of Missionary Irvine, numbers 922 persons, including children. Of these, 657 are Scandinavians, two Hollanders, thirty-four returning missionaries, and 191 natives of Great Britain and Ireland. There are a few others, one of whom came out as a visitor. Among the returning missionaries is Dr. Ormsby, a prominent Mormon. Missionary Irvine said that the members of his party were nearly all provided with funds, although none of them were rich. Most of them were young and in the prime of life, and they were earnest believers in the religion which they had recently embraced. The Scandinavians were nearly all farmers, but a few of them were fishermen or mechanics. Those from Great Britain were nearly all mechanics, but a few were farmers. There were about 100 children. The party will start for the West tomorrow. Another party of Mormon immigrants will arrive here on one of the Guion steamers early in September.

POLITICAL.

THE COMING GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Republican party managers here, in talking over the possibilities of the coming Gubernatorial campaign, state that, while Cornell's nomination is likely, it can only be done by putting the machine in vigorous operation. That this will be done is already laid down as part of the Cornell program. It will be made successful through the action of Federal officeholders, now that Arthur and Conkling have joined to oppose the candidacy of the Governor. The Half-Breeds are in the majority of two to one in the part of the State which lies west of Schenectady, but they own themselves powerless to resist the action of the machine when put in motion by the astute politicians who manage it. The anti-Cornellites insist that the party west of Herkimer favors the nomination of Wadsworth in a proportion of three to one.

THE HALF-BREEDS CANNOT BE EASILY CAJOLED,

for they know that Conkling has the ear of Arthur, and that vengeance is only delayed, not forgotten. They smile when spoken to of the President's moderate and conciliatory policy, and declare that as soon as the election is over the ax will fall and a clean sweep will be made of every Garfield man who holds a Federal office in the State. Mr. Arthur has shown a cold and stately shoulder to all Half-Breeds who have called upon him in reference to appointments. The fact is that the sharpest, shrewdest men of his party are found in the Half-Breed ranks, and are not to be moved by mere empty words. The situation has settled down into one of two alternatives: If the Republican convention is permitted to see the free expression of delegates fairly elected by the voters, Mr. Cornell will not be the nominee, and if it is made a piece of cut and dried machinery, there will be

A REVULSION AND A BOLT

in favor of Wadsworth.

In the Democratic ranks the talk now is to ignore all differences (as though that were possible), drop all candidates who are identified with past disputes, and seek out a new man with a good record, who will carry out the same work to which Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is pledged. Starting with this idea, the work of sifting out nominees has begun in earnest. Congressman Flower has been dropped on account of his departure with the Kelly bolt of three years ago. Hewitt does not want the place. The boom for ex-Mayor Cooper has lost its force, it being understood that ex-Gov. Seymour would antagonize him. The available man for the Democratic nomination has not yet been found. In the Western portion of the State, a movement has been begun for Congressman Waldo Hutchins, the proposed platform being free canals, the rights of labor and monopoly principles, the election of a railroad commission by the people, low taxes, and general legislative reform.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIM TO ADDRESS THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Mr. Michael Davitt has been announced to make an open-air address in this city on next Wednesday evening, but it is not known whether he will do so or not. If he does not, it will probably be no fault of Mr. Davitt. The address is put down for the plaza at Union Square, and the arrangements for it have been carried on under the direction of the Central Labor Union. This body applied to the Park Commissioners for permission for Mr. Davitt to speak at the place at the time indicated, but the Commissioners have failed thus far to give any permit or make any reply to the application. A committee was appointed at the meeting of the Union last night to see the Mayor and ask his permission to hold the meeting. In case this was refused, the committee was then to notify the Park Commissioners of the intention of the unions to hold a meeting at the time and place specified, and a motion was passed by the Central Union resolving to hold the mass-meeting whether the permission was granted or not.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, speaking of the suspension of the Irish members from the House of Commons, and the effect this would have upon the efforts of Irishmen in America, said today there was nothing surprising in the action of the Parliament. The fact was, the Irish members of Parliament were little better than members in name only. They could not hope to carry any motion. All they could possibly do was to hinder and annoy the House and fight against the measures inimical to their country. In this they showed their countrymen that they had Ireland's interests at heart, and they showed the world how pertinacious they could be in

THEIR FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION.

"This suspension is only until Monday," said Mr. Ford, "and then out of it there will come more trouble for the English. The legality of the action will be called into question, and it is certain that in respect to the suspension of several members who had been absent from the House during the night there will be plenty of room to make trouble. This movement calls for no action here at present. It is talked about, regarded as very unjust, and will strengthen public opinion in our favor. The passage of the Repression bill is calculated to deprive Ireland of the last vestige of apparent liberty."

ITEMS.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Ten thousand acres of land in the James River Valley, Virginia, have been purchased by the Hungarian Colonization Society of this city, who is seeking a similar acquisition in New Jersey, near Tom's River. The purpose of the society is to settle Hungarians whom it will bring from their native country on these lands. Three hundred families are expected to arrive here in the autumn. Twenty-five families have already come, and will be sent to Virginia next week.

LIQUOR-SELLING.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Excise-Commissioner Huntington, L. I., notified the liquor-dealers that if they sold more than one glass of liquor a day to the laborers in the brickyards their licenses will be revoked.

The Count and the Actress.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Telegraph* sends the following: "The circumstances attending the double suicide at Ottensheim are of a painfully dramatic nature. One of the bodies was identified as that of Mlle. Marie Damain, a young and promising French actress, well known in London, where during several seasons she performed in private circles and has been encouraged to come out on the stage. The other was Mlle. Aline Renneville, a friend of Mlle. Damain, who had been traveling with her for the last eighteen months, and who would not survive her. Mlle. Damain performed in small pieces at different private houses the two winters she spent here, and among others at the French Embassy. One of her many admirers was a young Count, an officer in the army, between whom and Mlle. Damain relations of intimacy were contracted. Marriage was contemplated by the unfortunate girl, and the young Count meant honorably by her, but was not of age, and his family were strongly opposed to the match. The liaison was broken off some months ago, and in October last Mlle. Damain gave birth to a child. All efforts to effect a reconciliation with the Count proving fruitless, Mlle. Damain formed the fatal resolve which she carried out last Wednesday. Having packed up their belongings at the lodgings they had taken in Vienna, she and her friend proceeded to Linz, within an hour of which town is situated the chateau of the Count's father. They put up at a small hotel in Linz, and on Wednesday evening proceeded to the Chateau of Ottensheim. After lingering about the precincts for a couple of hours they entered the park, and there, in the dead of night, on a bed of roses, the two unhappy women put an end to their existence. Their bodies were discovered by a servant the next morning. Yesterday a representative of the authorities and a clerk of the French Embassy made a judicial investigation at Mlle. Damain's lodgings, where several letters were found, written prior to her departure, explaining the cause of her terrible end and that of her friend. Nothing, she says, would have prevented the latter from following her example, such was the attachment existing between them. This tragic event had made a deeply painful impression in the town."

DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS.

Collusion to a Certain Extent Between the Physician and the Apothecary.

New York Times.

An impression generally prevails among certain classes who are so unfortunate as to need the services of physicians and druggists that there is collusion between the two for their mutual benefit at the expense of the patient. In other words, it is held that a physician who writes a prescription and suggests that his patient go to a certain drug-store to have it compounded receives from the druggist so favored a certain percentage on the cost of the prescription. The foundation for such charges is based upon the fact that the patients are frequently required to go several blocks from their homes in order to obtain the desired compound, though there may be a drug-store in the same block in which they reside. The impression that there is collusion seems to be more strong in cases where the physician prepares the prescription on pads furnished by a druggist which bear the address of the latter. That there is truth in the charges in certain cases there is little reason for doubt. That the custom is one practiced less frequently than it was a decade or more ago is generally admitted by both druggists and physicians. That reputable physicians and the best class of pharmacists do not practice the custom is asserted by them most vigorously. The same class admit that among the lower class of druggists and physicians there exists an understanding and a mutual division of profits, at the expense of the patient. This is asserted to be especially the case among the German physicians and druggists on the East Side, in the section bounded by Canal street on the south, Twenty-third street on the north, and the Bowery and Third avenue on the west. All the physicians and druggists in this district are by no means included in the category, for many gentlemen of both professions are above complicity in any such unprofessional conduct. The consequence of the collusion between the two classes, where it does exist, is to increase the cost of the medicine to the patient about 33 per cent. Some of both classes admit that such relations exist, and that the ratio of profit to physicians under such an arrangement is from 15 to 25 per cent, and it is claimed by one prominent druggist that he knew of a case where a druggist on Grand street had paid to a physician of good standing 40 per cent of his receipts from all prescriptions sent to his store by that physician. A physician on Second avenue states that a Jersey City physician paid for his first horse and carriage out of the profits arising from an arrangement he had with a druggist to whom he sent his customers.

In the course of an investigation into these alleged unprofessional practices, it was ascertained that physicians have proposed at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway, Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at H. A. Cassabeer's, No. 333 Sixth avenue, to send all their prescriptions to those stores provided a percentage on their business was allowed. In each case the proposition was made some years since, and in each case was indignantly rejected. The mode of operation of physicians who are in collusion with druggists is a simple and effectual one. Their prescriptions sometimes merely call for a certain quantity or a formula designated by a number which is understood by both physician and druggist. Of course no one else could prepare the prescription under such circumstances but the druggist who had the key to the formula, and the patient must go to him or go without his medicine. Another plan which enables the conspirators to carry out their plans is the use of terms unknown to one not in the secret for certain common drugs which enter largely into the composition of the ordinary prescription. In one case a certain druggist made a preparation of cinchona, into which he introduced licorice, which gave it a darker color. The physicians who prescribed with a view of sending their patients to this drug store would use the ordinary term for cinchona, adding "extra strength" in some cases, or "Blank's formula" in others. The honest druggist to whom one of these prescriptions would be taken would be baffled by the unusual form of the prescription, inform his customer that he could not compound the prescription, and the latter would go to the cunning druggist and have his prescription compounded in accordance with Dr. Blank's little plan. It is a by no means uncommon thing for druggists to meet with one or both of these classes of prescriptions, or with another class calling for some formula that is not set down in the United States Dispensatory. These latter are also prepared in collusion with druggists.

Because a physician suggests to a patient that his perscription can be compounded at a certain drug-store it by no means follows that the two are in collusion. Physicians often recommend or deprecate certain drug-stores, their practice having shown them that certain druggists are reliable, careful, and use only the best and purest of drugs in dispensing, while others are careless and use poor materials. Both for the sake of their own reputations as physicians and for the sake of their patients, they want careful compounding and pure drugs to produce desired effects. If they do not obtain these, their medical knowledge will avail the patient but little. Then, too, a physician may send to a certain drug-store because he knows that the ingredients of his prescription can be had at a certain store, and possibly not at any other in the immediate vicinity. This is particularly the case in the practice of physicians known as specialists. It is among this class, too, that a practice prevails to a limited extent that is sometimes a source of wonderment to patients. They have certain formulas, the result, perhaps, of years of study, which are guarded as carefully as possible. The formula is intrusted to the keeping of certain druggists, and when its use is desired the patient is sent to one of these stores to obtain it. The reason for this is that they do not care to have their special formula appear on the blotters of drug-stores all over the city, where it might become more or less common property.

A case in point, illustrating the fact that collusion does exist between physicians and druggists, happened quite recently at Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s. A gentleman who is a patron of the store brought in a prescription that a physician had prepared, and which he suggested could be procured at a certain small drug-store. The gentleman took the prescription to Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s and was informed that it could not be compounded there. He was naturally surprised, when he was informed that the prescription was prepared in such a way that it could only be put up by some one who had a key to the mythical drugs called for. The patient, at the suggestion of the druggist, returned to the physician and had the prescription translated, so that there was then no trouble in compounding what proved to be a simple and common formula. A certain class of physicians who advertise to give advice free are either proprietors of drug-stores at which they stipulate their prescriptions shall be compounded, or unblushing partners in a scheme in which they receive their pay from the druggist with whom they are in collusion. And yet, singularly enough, people complain of the enormous price they have to pay for their medicine, forgetting that in this way they pay for medical advice and medicine, both of which are too often worthless.

A singular method adopted by a druggist in order to secure the patronage of a well-known physician is related by a Sixth-avenue druggist. Both parties to the scheme are residents of the upper portion of the city, and both are from Yankee-land. The physician had been established here for some time, and was enjoying a lucrative practice. Soon after the druggist, a former schoolmate and friend, had established himself in business, he visited the physician and obtained from him a loan of several hundred dollars. Naturally, in order that he might get his money back, the physician wanted to see the druggist succeed and make money. Naturally enough, too, under the circumstances, he sent his patients to his friend to have their prescriptions compounded. This gave the druggist a good start, and he was shrewd enough to make the fact known as widely as possible that the famous Dr. Blank had his prescriptions compounded at his store. This gave him a certain reputation and enabled him to build up a very profitable business at the expense of the physican, to whom he knew an offer to divide profits on business would be treated as an insult. The physician secured a return of the loan made, and continues to be the friend and patron of his shrewd Yankee cousin.

An abuse of which physicians complain is the result of the establishment of so many small drug-stores, which are but imperfectly provided with materials for making up a prescription. The proprietors of such places have not the common honesty or moral strength to decline to put up a prescription brought to them, and if they have not the ingredients called for they substitute in their place such drugs as they may have whose effects they know or think will be similar to that called for in the prescription. Such practices, which are frequently little less than criminal, are by no means of rare occurrence, and physicians whose practice calls them to the extreme eastern, western, and northern parts of the city complain bitterly of this practice. The result has been disastrous to the druggists who have indulged in such practices, for physicians have to a considerable extent—particularly such as have a knowledge of dispensary work—adopted the practice of compounding their own medicines. This practice, it may be said, is particularly popular with patients, because they then obtain their medicine for about one-third or one-half what they would be compelled to pay a druggist for it.

"COUNTY SOCIETY."

How the British Aristocracy Is Recruited—The Few Who Are Citizens—Talismanic Power of Wealth.

Mayne Reid in New York Tribune.

In England "county society" is a phrase of high-sounding significance, and to belong to it an object of mighty ambition, those who do belong considered the crême de la crême. I believe there is no other country where so many of the higher classes have their homes "in the country," far more than the majority residing in it permanently all the year round, with the exception of a week or two during what is called the "London season." The reasons for this are various. Besides the inclinings to rural life and scenery common to all, a passion for field sports is innate with Englishmen and ever has been—hence the preserving of game for the gun all over the land, with foxes for hunting. Good roads also contribute to the delights of country life, making it not only pleasant to drive out, but convenient to dine out, from the ease of getting briskly whirled home, though the distance be ten or a dozen miles. As a result there are fine country houses in all the shires, many of them grand mansions that will accommodate a numerous array of guests, and are rarely without some under their roofs. The English rural life need never be dull or lonely, and never is so to those who have the means of entertaining; instead cheerful, and often stirring and eventful as that of the town. In point of fact only a very small proportion of England's gentry dwell continuously in town; those who have town houses have country ones as well, to which they retire when the fashionable season comes to a close. By "town" I of course mean the metropolis, London; for gentry residing in the provincial towns or cities, as Manchester, Liverpool, and the like, are an anomaly. Rich men reside there or in their suburbs; having big houses, too, of the villa order, and maintaining style, with carriages and servants in livery. But these are not "gentry" according to the English idea; much less belong they to county society.

To the chief elements composing county society I have already alluded when speaking of county organization; but it may be well here to recapitulate them in fuller detail. They are the landed aristocracy, titled or untitled, with many who have little or no land, their kindred by marriage or otherwise; the clergy of the State Church; retired officers of the army and navy; "nabobs" returned from India, who have there amassed large fortunes, and whose origin, perhaps of the humblest, is unknown or forgotten; also men who have figured in the higher ranks of the civil and diplomatic services. But as the English Government jealously reserves the last-named service for the *fili nobiles* of the land, they would be in county society without it. All Judges are in it, of course, with many barristers, most of these by right of birth, and some from having attained eminence in their profession or made money by it. Attorneys and solicitors, as they are somewhat promiscuously styled, have no claim or footing in county society, though many work their way into its edge, get admitted to its innermost circles, all its doors flying open to them as by magic at the touch of a golden key. The doctor enters it only occasionally; and so the merchant and manufacturer—save when very wealthy; while farmers and all men engaged in ordinary trades or callings, with Nonconformist ministers, are rigorously excluded.

Its component materials being thus restricted, it will be easily understood that county society is not individually numerous, though in this respect there is a difference in the different shires; some having a greater number of resident gentry than others; and some even where these are almost non-existent. In an average county there will be 200 or 250 of them—I mean families. And now I am going to make an affirmation that will possibly cause surprise to most Americans and anger to many Englishmen: That beyond these 250 families, less or more, there is not an inhabitant of any English county, or town, either, who is a citizen as you understand citizenship in America; the gentry alone being invested with full civil rights. For they alone are eligible to all offices of honor or emolument, or, at least, to the attainment of them without effort, and almost as a matter of course. When any high office is attained by one of the common people, it is with a struggle and a strain, and its accomplishment a thing of gratulation and triumph. So, I repeat, that in England there is no citizen, in the true sense of the word, save those who belong to her aristocracy. I know the burst of indignation with which my assertion will be received, and how I shall get reviled for making it. But it is nevertheless true; and I am prepared with the sustaining proofs, regardless of those it may irritate.

Returning to the more immediate subject of my article, I need hardly say that county society affects grand airs, and looks down on all beneath it—which means almost everybody—with a proud, patronizing glance. Not absolutely disdainful or supercilious is it; instead, rather courteous and conciliatory, as it can well afford. Seated in its elegant equipage, with liveried servant on box and rumble, it has no fear of the *hoi polloi* being rude or overfamiliar. And never are they, but often too much the reverse, addressing it hat in hand.

With such high privileges and assumptions, it would be naturally supposed that this charmed circle is exclusive to the extremest degree. And in a certain way so it is; personal worth, manhood, intellectuality, learning, culture of whatever kind, having no chance to enter or figure in it for their own sake. Yet, I doubt if there be any other aristocracy in the world whose crust is more easily broken through by one armed with the proper weapon, which is wealth. Plutus can at any time pierce it with his gold-tipped spear; send this crushing through it, as a bullet through an eggshell. And without any relation to character or any other qualification Plutus may possess. He may be fool or knave, or both combined; it matters not, or not so much, so long as he carry with him the necessary credential—money—the never-failing "open-sesame" of county society's doors. How much does it take to open them? my American reader may inquire; from what I have said, possibly imagining them easy on the hinge and accessible to anyone wealthy enough to live without work, and keep a carriage, with two or three servants in livery. Nothing of the sort, however; the requirements for entrée into county society go beyond all that. He who climbs up to it on the money ladder must have enough to purchase a landed estate, with park and mansion, also some rentable farms, whose tenants will be entitled to vote for the county member of Parliament. Having all this and settling down to country life, he will soon be "called upon" by the neighboring gentry; the sooner if he have a graceful wife and two or three good-looking daughters—these wonderfully facilitate introduction to good society.

The amount of money required to effect this will not be the same in all the shires, but depends much on whether the resident families be themselves rich and grand magnates. Where many of these reside introduction is more difficult, and Plutus needs to make a greater effort to obtain it. But in remote counties where the gentry are comparatively poor—as they often are—there is less aversion to having him at their tables; indeed, they rather seek his company than disdain it. And if he is a very wealthy Plutus, he is not long in getting into high position, and in turn patronizing them. I could mention several counties in which this practice is now prevailing—the ancient aristocracy being almost extinct or having "taken a back seat"; their estates disentailed and passed into the hands of the *nouveaux riches*, who occupy their old mansions. These newcomers into county society generally play the *grande seigneur* in princely style, giving sumptuous entertainments, many of them becoming masters of fox-hounds and affecting the old fox-hunting Squire, with all his bluff bravoism and swagger. They also contribute largely to charities of the showy kind, especially those of the Church; for if Dissenters as tradesmen, they generally turn Episcopalians as Squires, this being the fashionable religion. Holding the dispossessed Squire's property, they of course also occupy his pew in church, and many grand organs, sets of bells, stained-glass windows, and other church decorations or restorations are due to their munificence. "In fact," remarked the old rector to me the other day, with a jocose, cunning twinkle in his eyes, "they are our best cows to give milk."

In saying that character has little or nothing to do with introduction to county society, and money much, if not all, I speak from facts that have come under my own observation and experience. Scores of instances I could adduce in proof of my statement, but one will suffice, and I affirm it to be a fair sample, while neither a rare nor solitary one. Some time ago, being the guest of Lady G——, the sister of a Duke, at a ball given in her country-house, her husband, conversing with me, asked:

"Do you know Mr. L——? You see him yonder"; and he pointed to a gentleman on the opposite side of the room.

"Only by name and sight," I answered, recognizing the individual alluded to, whom I knew to be a rich man lately come to reside in the neighborhood, having purchased an estate, with park, mansion, and all the adjuncts.

"Did you ever hear how he came by his money—I mean made his first beginning?" was the next interrogatory volunteered by my host.

"I've heard some hints about it."

"Well, I can tell you the whole story. In early life he kept a little drapery shop in one of the second-rate streets of London, replenishing his stock chiefly from what they call 'job lots,' which he bought for cash without asking any questions as to where they came from. He had got a name for that sort of thing, and one day made a grand speculation by it on Irish goods. The man who sold them to him had a large credit with the manufacturer, and had never paid for them. Intending to turn bankrupt, as he soon after did, he made them over to L—— for less than half their value, glad to get what he could for them. At his examination afterward, in the Court of Bankruptcy, it was made out a fraudulent transaction, and the Commissioner said Mr. L—— deserved to be standing on his trial as much as the bankrupt. Somehow or other L—— managed to get clear; and—look at him now!"

I did not need to look at him, neither to be told a tale which was already known to me and notorious everywhere. Yet there was the ex-dealer in "job lots" figuring in the best society, on an equal footing with it, his wife, sons, and daughters, too. All this in the house and at a ball given by a titled lady, one of the proudest of England's aristocracy.

At that same ball, and shortly after, my host further said to me: "You see that lady—her with such a load of jewelry on?" He pointed to a fine-looking woman, who moved about sparkling like a glacier or stalactite under the lamps. On my nodding an affirmative, he added: "That's Mrs. C——. Just look at her diamonds! I'm told she has full £20,000 worth of them in that tiara."

And Mrs. C—— was the wife of a London stockbroker whose dealings were said to be anything but reputable. Who, then, will say that English aristocratic society is either strait-laced or exclusive?

LUSTRO.

The new preparation, "Lustro," for cleaning nickel and silver plate, brass, copper, etc., is claimed by competent judges in the matter to be the best of its kind in the market, and will be hailed with satisfaction by all housekeepers. It has been thoroughly tested and found to possess all the qualities that are claimed for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Ask your physician and he will tell you that for all the elements which give health, strength, and vigor to the system there is nothing better than pure malt. Only the purest malt is used in the preparation of Hops and Malt Bitters. For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Barnum's Circus always takes along a gross of German Corn Remover. Sold by druggists. A trial will convince you of its merit.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure

INSTANTLY RELIEVES

The most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever.

IN CHRONIC CATARRH

It cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive, choking matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh toward Consumption.

A PURELY BALSAMIC

Distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc. Sweet, safe, effective. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



ELECTRICITY,

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM



BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:

Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50. Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50. Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.

For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

PAPILLON

Is a medicine that it is a pleasure to recommend. We are daily apprised of its virtues in the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Rose Cold, those forerunners of Hay Fever.

For Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all diseases of the skin, we know it is equally efficacious. Customers using it once come for more, and recommend it to others. The ease with which it is applied, and its wonderfully soothing and healing effects, make it a favorite with all who use it.

Call on us for a trial bottle free of charge.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.

RELIGIOUS.

Garfield Memorial Service at the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Barrows Preaches on the Lessons from the Life of the President.

Dr. Brooke Herford's Farewell Sermon at the Church of the Messiah.

Bishop Fallows on the Qualities Necessary to American Patriotism.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of St. Adalbert's Church.

DR. JOHN H. BARROWS.

After One Year; or, Lessons from the Life of President Garfield.

The Rev. John H. Barrows preached yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church—the occasion being a Garfield memorial service. There was a very large congregation present. A beautiful floral shield covered the front of the pulpit. On the shield was the martyred President's name. The service opened with Dr. Clarence Eddy's voluntary on the organ, Saint-Saen's "Elevation in E." The choir sang "Happy and blest are they," from "St. Paul," and William S. Bennet's "God Is a Spirit." The congregation sat after the benediction, while Dr. Eddy beautifully rendered Chopin's "Funeral March." Following is the sermon:

So Moses, the servant of the Lord, died there in the Land of Moab, according to the Word of the Lord. And he buried him in a valley in the Land of Moab, over against Beth-Peor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day. And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died; his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated. And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days; so the days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended.—*Deut., xxxiv., 5.*

This picture of the Hebrew lawgiver dying on a lonely mountain-top and of Israel weeping on the plains below places before our thoughts one of greatest spectacles of human history and brings us to such a lofty hight of vision that we may look wisely and proudly over the life of our American Israel passing through similar sorrow. Death as well as life comes within the sweep of the Divine Providence. God permits one man to look over into the Land of Promise and another to enter and conquer it. The Lord exalts His chosen servants, imperfect and fallible though all are, to be the guiding stars of the great nations. He lets strong affections gather about them. And when they are gone from sight they become oftentimes grander still in the grateful memory and loving devotion of mankind.

Today completes the cycle of the long, sad year since, by the assassination of the most beloved of American Chief Magistrates, "murder's blackest wreath was won." This year has deeply graven his name on the temples of earthly immortality. For eighty days all nations watched by his couch of pain. Then came the end, and the land was shrouded, darkness in every home, grief in every heart, praise on every lip. At his funeral the nations were invisible pall-bearers. In all the world's harbors floated the draped and lowered flags. A library might be filled with the eulogies which poured forth from pulpit and press. Poets scattered over his grave the wealth of their genius. Imposing memorial services in State and National capitals gave expression to pride and sorrow both. The Nation has cared for the bereaved and beloved family of the dead President. Hospitals, towns, public squares and parks, avenues, and little children have received his name. Memorial windows in church and college bring back the face of the Christian and the scholar. And the Nation has only begun to build his fame into monuments.

Our own great city, where he was nominated to the Presidency, will yet, and I hope speedily, honor herself by some worthy statue to the martyr-statesman. One year never brought to any other man so much glory, and if jealous and disappointed malice is still using the chief representative of the "Satanic press" to besmirch his character, if a few hyenas still prowl about his grave, it is because Garfield's memory and the people's devotion to it are among the chief forces in our political life today. The Nation sits by his tomb, now that a year has gone since the fatal bullet struck, "a Rachel, yet uncomforted."

But why, in a memorial service like this, should I bid you stand on Mount Nebo and look at the dying Moses? What lives and deaths could be more unlike than those of the Hebrew leader, expiring at the age of 120, hidden from the sight of all men, and of the American President who laid down his life-work at a time when Moses had not yet been called to his mighty task, and who was buried with whole Commonwealths hushed in mournful witness of the pageantry, and Kings and peoples from over the seas gazing toward his sepulchre in sorrowing awe? Furthermore, our leader was chief among us only for a few short months, while Moses led Israel forty years. Our hero did not stand, as Moses did, at the fountain head of a great national development. He was one of many who lived and toiled when the broad full current of our National life swept on far away from its beginnings.

And yet in more important thing these two great lives were strangely alike. Both were born in extreme poverty of estate, one the child of a Hebrew bondsman, and the other the son of an humble American farmer. Both knew the greatest vicissitudes of fortune: the frail ark of reeds, the palace, the shepherd's lodge, the pilgrim's tent, and the leadership of a wandering nation for the one; the pioneer's cabin, the log school-house, the soldier's camp, and the statesman's highest honors at the head of the greatest of Republics for the other. In each of these men there was also a certain unusual breadth of mind, of intellectual and moral capacities and attainments, which is peculiarly noticeable. Moses was a prophet, a statesman, a lawgiver, a poet, a scholar, and a warrior. He received and taught the oracles of God and laid the foundations of a religious system for his people. He was a leader in the organization of civil institutions for the Hebrew Commonwealth. He was also a scholar, learned in the wisdom of the wisest of nations, and to him was given the commission of writing or compiling the first Bible of the race. He was also a great General, the leader of an armed flight from a hostile empire through hostile tribes. Taken in all these respects he was truly, as the great German scholar Ewald has called him, "an unparalleled hero." It would be presumptuous to place our dead President on any such lofty hight as the consent of thirty centuries has given to Moses. We need no exaggerations before such a fame. But there was in Garfield's nature, if not equal greatness, almost equal breadth. He too was preacher, scholar, lawyer, teacher, legislator, soldier, as well as Chief Executive of a mighty Nation, not wandering like Israel in the desert, but occupying an imperial realm and "throned between her subject seas." He has been compared to Tennyson's picture of Wellington—

"Who stood four-square to all the winds that blew."

He has been likened to the diamond, flashing light from many a polished face. But all this was portrayed before us by the mourning draperies in which his death shrouded the land.

As I went through Boston on the 20th of last September I saw the old flag half-raised drooping low in the still air on a hundred standards—that flag which he had toiled and fought to keep unstained and untorn. There it sadly waved, not only over navy-yard and custom-house, suggesting that the military and civil administration of a great Nation had lost its chief, but on halls, and spires, and patriot homes the mournful ensign drooped. Then I saw it over Faneuil Hall, the cradle of that liberty which the dead hero loved, and I thought of him as one of the great masters of speech who within those walls had pleaded with the people to keep unsullied the National honor. There it was seen above the Massachusetts State-House, and I thought of him who beneath a grander dome had for eighteen years been the most potential voice in shaping the National legislation. Then again the lowered flag was seen above the Public Library, and I thought of him who belonged with Everett, and Sumner, and Quincy Adams to the goodly fellowship of scholars, one who was too wise to contemn the accumulated wisdom of the world, one who from the country school-house of Ohio had worked his way through the New England college, and then bore so worthily the all but highest of human titles and glories, the name of Teacher. Then the old flag was seen drooping above a humble church, and I thought of the Christian believer who had early planted his feet on the Rock Christ Jesus, and had proclaimed that name which is above every name, and I felt that over all his other claims on our grateful love was the fact that he was a confessed and faithful disciple of "Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write," whose kingdom overlaps all the centuries and whose will is the eternal law of righteousness and of love.

Mr. Lowell has said of Abraham Lincoln that he was "a new birth of our new soil, the first American." If Lincoln is our first distinctive National product wrought from "the sweet clay of the unexhausted West," Garfield is the completest embodiment and representative of our National life. Of New England blood, of Western birth and training, and of sympathies wide as the continent, linked by early hardships to every poor man, and by his intellectual achievements to the guild of letters, illustrating by his romantic rise to supremest influence the saying of Gladstone that this is "the century of the workingman," and yet affiliated with such scholarly minds as Hopkins, and Agassiz, and Henry, Garfield sums up the life of our people more perfectly than any other President. Some point in his nature or career touches every chord in the universal heart. A son's devotion awakens the love of the humblest mother. A canal boy's struggles excite the interest of every ardent youth. A student's quenchless zeal for knowledge brings him near to all aspiring seekers after truth. A husband's and father's love makes him the idol of all good households. The teacher's untiring interest in molding the hearts and minds of the young draws to his side a half-million of our countrymen who are doing the same supreme work. His achievements as orator, soldier, and legislator lift him to the higher levels where the popular imagination lingers, while his serene and unflinching endurance of protracted and agonizing suffering reveals that heroic fibre to which all men pay homage, and the long-divided American Nation at last realized its unity about that coffin on which lay the royal wreath and the martyr's palms.

The providence of God made James Abram Garfield the representative, not merely of the Western Reserve, but of America. In studying him we study our better selves. And largely because he was thus representative was it true of him, as Motley wrote of William the Silent, that "while he lived he was the guiding star of a great people, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

There never was a year in our history like that which today closes. There never was another year when the providence of God brought so many people face to face with a noble life and sent through so many hearts such tides of chastened feeling. As the people of Israel wept for Moses they remembered his greatness and what God had wrought and taught through him, and from that hour there appeared to be a new life thrilling through all their hosts. Have we as a Nation learned those lessons which God is writing out, as with a pencil of sunlight on the page of passing history? Can there be any deeper significance in the last year than the Divine purpose that it should be used for the moral quickening of the National mind? Several months ago a minister in this city inquired of a man who had recently found peace in believing in Christ what had turned his heart toward the world's Redeemer. He replied: "The profound impression made on me by the spirit of President Garfield during his long suffering."

It appears true that the greatest lessons of this hour group themselves about three centres—Character, God, and Immortality. Nothing can be higher, deeper, and further reaching than these sublime truths, and none are more needed in our largely materialized generation.

(1) The word character opens a rich mine of suggestions, only a few of which can be considered. But if the young men of our time, if those in business and public life can be made to see, as never before, by this one shining example that their is something better than money and pleasure, that nothing is so worthy of effort as a sweet, strong manhood, President Garfield will not have lived and died in vain. Good men perceive what the multitude of his nearest friends have always known, that behind the affectionateness of the loyal son and devoted husband, beneath the courage of the soldier and the manifold accomplishments of the orator and statesman, there existed as the basis and inspiration of all a kingly and generous nature, nobly faithful to all things high.

There are three kinds of greatness which men revere. The first is greatness in action, that energy of will which masters men and overcomes difficulty. Such is the greatness of which most men revere and covet, the greatness of Marlborough, Napoleon, Grant. The second form of greatness is that of intellect in all its manifestations, whether of imagination, as in Dante, Milton, Shakspeare, or of philosophic thought, as in Plato, Bacon, Sir William Hamilton. The third and highest form springs primarily from character—the greatness of Socrates, the greatness of Washington, as well as the greatness of those whom we call saints, the devoted ones who move us by what they are more even than by what they do or what they disclose of truth. No man probably ever combined in himself more wonderfully those three forms of greatness than did the Hebrew lawgiver who led Israel out of Egypt into Palestine. Great in action like Cæsar, great in thought like Plato, great in character like the Apostle John, Moses stands above all other men. And those of our race whose grandeur appears in these three manifestations harvest more acclaim and extend a wider dominion than others. This world presents to us great things to be done, great things to be known, great things to be. And rarely have men succeeded as did our martyred President along these three lines. He accomplished a great work in action, in thought, in character. His whole career was the poor man's heroic poem. He

> Whose life in low estate began,
> And on a simple village green;
> Who breaks his birth's invidious bars
> And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
> And breasts the flow of circumstance,
> And grapples with his evil stars;
> Who makes by force his merit known,
> And lives to clutch the golden keys,
> To mold a mighty State's decrees,
> And shape the whisper of a throne,
> And, moving up from high to higher,
> Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope
> The pillar of a people's hope,
> The centre of a world's desire.

Such a man, by his whole life, touches those impulses in us that are quickened by noble daring as profoundly as when we see him riding to immortality on Chickamauga's fateful day. Gen. Garfield also touches the selecter few who are inspired by the spectacle of intellectual powers and intellectual wealth, victories won by the mind over difficulties. After he had served in Congress several years, realizing a certain defect in his mental training, he said: "If I cannot otherwise overcome this defect I will give up my work, renounce public life, go to Germany and take a full course in one of the universities. I must be full master of my powers at any cost." He became his own master. Some of this congregation have told me how, two years ago in this city, when suddenly called upon to speak as the guest of the Commercial Club, he discoursed on the arts and sciences that go to make the public prosperity with an affluence of thought and fact that charmed his auditors. He was a great teacher—not alone at Hiram College—but on the floor of Congress. A member of the House from Massachusetts once said to me "Gen. Garfield had above all other men the power to dispel the smoky atmosphere of debate so that men saw principles clearly, and knew what to believe and how to act." And for many years he was a teacher of the whole Nation, furnishing, as Senator Hoar confessed, the best expositions of all the perplexing questions that thronged after the retreating columns of war, supplying the National Committee of his party with a great portion of the millions of documents which they scattered over the land.

But underneath his energy in action and his strength in intellectual combat was a substratum of character supporting both. Like Lincoln and Sumner, he had none of the impulses of the soldier of fortune, fighting for mere personal or partisan glory. His courage and his power rose out of profound convictions. In his intellectual greatness there was always a moral element. He cared more for truth than for victory. He admired the quality of judgment in Washington above the brilliance of Jefferson and the acuteness of Hamilton. He was never his best self until his latent powers were aroused in battling for a cause which commanded the assent of his mind and the deepest convictions of his conscience. When Ohio was swept by the inflation heresy and his own party succumbed, Gen. Garfield said to his constituents: "Much as I value your opinions, I here denounce this theory that has worked its way into this State as dishonest, unwise, and unpatriotic; and if I were offered a nomination and election for my natural life from this district on this platform I should spurn it." Such examples partially redeem our political life from the degradation into which the scramblers and office-brokers have plunged it. Ambitious above most men to excel, and with a great relish for the prizes of life, Garfield's strength was given to becoming great and not to seeking official exaltation. When 18 years of age he sought in vain for a country school-teacher's position. When the search was over and he discouraged a neighbor came and offered him what he had vainly sought. Shortly before his inauguration Gen. Garfield said: "I have never asked anybody for a place from that day to this." God be thanked for the career of a man who was chiefly ambitious to deserve! He passed through the pitiless light and the cruel incessant lightnings of a Presidential canvass. The gigantic prize of a Government with 100,000 offices of executive appointment transformed the struggle as usual into a carnival of slander, indecency, and abuse. Envy and party hatred aspersed his generous and high-minded character, but out of the storm he came with a heart unembittered, incapable of hating, as he himself confessed, and enshrined in the deepest confidence and affection of his countrymen. But, O the shame, that Americans were found base enough to attempt to rob him of every good man's best riches. I commend the reading of that trenchant essay in the last *North American Review*, wherein the American people may learn the iniquity of evil tongues and evil pens, and gain a clearer perception of the damning infamy which should blast the world, as we learn from the book of Revelation it will blast in the next, that vilest creature that slimes the earth he crawls on—the public or private slanderer!

It was for no false and craven soul that the last

> Autumn's golden sun beheld
> A nation bowed, a world in tears.

It was not for a pinchbeck king of men that your hearts were torn with anxious grief one year ago this morning. The man who perhaps knew him best, in selecting one phrase to describe him, chose this: "Greatness of nature." He was a very human soul, it is true, full of blood and warmth, capable of erring, and not in the least pretentious. He had the simple domestic virtues which so many thousands possess. He loved his friends and loved to be honored by them. One of his first questions after his nomination was: "How many Hiram boys do you think there are in the gallery?" But he had also the high virtues which are not immediately and with all men popular. He believed with Epictetus that "it is better by yielding to truth to conquer opinion than by yielding to opinion to be conquered by the truth." "The high virtues," says Emerson, "are not debonair, but have their redress in being illustrious at last. What forests of laurel we bring and the tears of mankind to those who stood firm against the opinion of their contemporaries. The measure of a master is his success in bringing all men round to his opinion twenty years later." After all, what permanent and widespread influence is there except to those who prefer building on the rock of character to any sweetness of present good, to any flattery of present success. President Garfield must be reckoned among those to whom, in the words of Thucydides, "Life has been measured out to be fortunate in and to die in."

> The enduring half he chose
> Whose choice decides a man's life—slave or king,
> The invisible things of God before the seen and known.
> Therefore his memory inspiration blows
> With echoes gathering on from zone to zone,
> For manhood is the one immortal thing
> Beneath Time's changeful sky,
> And where it lightened once from age to age
> Men come to learn in grateful pilgrimage
> That length of days is knowing when to die.

(2) The second great fact about which our thoughts naturally cluster is the being of God. A large part of the interest and love which the good President awakened sprang from the fact that he was a man of faith, trusting in Him who is the God of creation, providence, and redemption. He could not otherwise have been a true representative of America or of his Puritan and Huguenot ancestry who helped to lay the foundations of New England. We are grateful in the midst of our grief that so conspicuous an example of faith has been lifted up before so many eyes. As Moses was taken up into a mountain-peak of glory, there to abide forty days with God, so for twice that period this Christian soul was lifted before the gazing nations on a mountain-peak of suffering, there to abide in silent communion with Him who had been the strength of his blissful and active days, and was at last to be the finisher of his troubles. Perhaps no event of our century has called so many minds to the thought of God as the assassination, sufferings, and dying of this man who had made his teacher's desk, his soldier's tent, his Legislative chair, and above all his "weary battle-ground of pain" a pulpit from which, in the most unobtrusive way, he declared his faith in God. This man was not a fanatic. Like Lord Bacon, he had taken all knowledge to be his province. His mind was largely judicial and had been subjected to years of cultivation. He had sat beneath the instructions of Mark Hopkins, "the foremost of American teachers," as Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, calls him, one of the most sagacious of moral philosophers. He had dwelt much with Nature, with books, and with solitary toil. He had known every vicissitude of human life, and the thought of God was as natural to him as the air he breathed. From a Christian mother he had learned the chief lesson of life: trust in the eternal goodness. And all the experience and wisdom of after years never untaught for him the primal truths which gave him courage in danger, sweetness and hope in malediction and a glorious triumph in death. The citadel of this man's manhood was built on faith in the unseen. God did not speak to him as to Moses out of any burning bush, or from the flaming clouds of Horeb, but he drank like Moses from the Spiritual Rock, which is Christ. He lived as did the Hebrew statesman as "seeing Him who is invisible," and his grateful heart would have written his own biography as we might that of the Hebrew law-giver in those words: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

Let us be thankful that the three Presidents of this Republic who stand highest in our love and in human fame—Washington, Lincoln, Garfield—were men of prayer. While a guest in one of the homes of this church, on the Sunday before his nomination, Gen. Garfield quietly said to the wife of one of your former pastors (Mrs. H. L. Humphrey) who sat beside him, that he had more faith in the prayers of God's people that day than in all the plannings of the busy politicians. Let us rejoice that though we live in an age widely and wofully skeptical, our greatest men share in the great faiths of mankind. Wo be to us if these faiths are taken out of our National life. In 1879, when communistic riots disturbed the land, Gen. Garfield said in Congress: "In a time like this more than ever before this country needs a body of law-givers, clothed and in their right minds, who will lay their hands upon the altar of law as its defenders—not its destroyers." Wise and weighty are the words. But nations and individuals have no pledge of an abiding reverence for law whenever and wherever the foundations of faith in the eternal Law-maker are shaken. When God does not thunder from Sinai, and Moses, His prophet, has disappeared, then the people are often tempted to fashion a golden calf and dance about it in obscene worship. O that the youth of our country in schools and colleges and everywhere might rank themselves with those who are determined not to dethrone from mind, and heart, and life the sovereign God of revelation—the blessed Christ of redemption. To such all things high and noble are possible. Duty will outrank self-indulgence; obedience will seem greater than lawless liberty; and reverence will again be restored to her shining place among the National virtues. While breathing the inspiration of a life like that what has taken its place among the immortal fames of Time, let our countrymen inscribe upon their hearts those words of the Concord poet which have been written above the doors of an English college:

> So close is glory to our dust,
> So near is God to man,
> When duty whispers, "Lo, thou must,"
> The youth replies, "I can."

There is a feature of President Garfield's character, connecting the thought of God with the thought of immortality, which is replete with noble inspiration. Twenty-three years ago my revered father invited the President of Hiram College to preach for the people of a village in Northern Ohio, and Mr. Garfield spoke to us from those words in Revelation (how tenderly prophetic they seem today!): "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Three years before the last words he had heard at Williams College from the baccalaureate sermon of President Hopkins were those addressed to the young graduates: "Go to your posts . . . The conflict may be long, but its issue is not doubtful. You may fall upon the field before the final peal of victory; but be faithful unto death and ye shall receive a crown of life." Faithfulness is a homely virtue, but Carlyle says it is the sum of all the virtues. In the greatest lives faithfulness is linked with the constant thought of God. Truth has been defined as that which makes a man faithful. Solid, enduring quality of character is wrought out where men live, as John Milton did, as James Abram Garfield did, "As ever in the great Taskmaster's eyes." Our dead chieftain's fibrous manhood was the slow product of continued fidelities, even in so-called little things. With the college students on the top of Greylock Mountain he remembered to read at the evening time from the Bible, as his mother also was wont to do at the sunset hour. Duty with him had been the law of his life, and the iron she forges is the strength of the old-time heroes and saints of God. O that we reverenced more this plain, antique virtue, having no romance in it, but carrying in its heart the pledge of God's final approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The manhood that was in our leader was of no weak or holiday stuff. The storms that beat on his ship would have dashed an unsound vessel into fragments. For eighty days we saw him on an uncertain and tempestuous sea. Our hopes, and our hearts, and our trustful pride were with him, and that the chain which held him to manhood, to faith, to duty, and to cheerful resignation to the Divine will never broke is due to that lifelong faithfulness which had wrought its iron links as under the inspection of God himself.

(3) The third great fact about which our final meditations cluster is that of immortality. Have we bidden an eternal farewell to him we love? Did the fatal bullet of one year ago annihilate a soul? Has death ended that sovereign and exalted life, hushing into decay and endless nothingness the pulsations of that loving and faithful heart? When Moses disappeared on Mount Nebo and lay down in his nameless sepulchre, his vision undimmed and his natural force undiminished, was his divinely-gifted nature reduced to the chemical equivalents of his body? One year ago the Nation counted all its wealth worthless beside one trembling life. Has God no further use for such an aspiring and imperial soul? We refuse to believe it. All that is wisest and purest in our race looks to the broken sepulchre of Jesus, and sees through it the golden gleams of life eternal, and our highest nature rebels at the thought of such cruel and costly waste as the destruction of so supreme and eager an intelligence as his, just beginning to explore the universe of God. No.

> We believe him
> Something far advanced in state,
> And that he wears a truer crown
> Than any wreath that man can weave him.

There were none that looked on the clear eye and undaunted courage of the dying man but felt that he could not perish. The poor frame and shell of that spirit did fall away from the exhausted sufferer by the sea, and the midnight bell broke our hearts, but we are confident, with his friend and eulogist, "that in the silence of the receding world he heard the waves breaking on a further shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

Thirty days the children of Israel wept for Moses. Our hearts are still stricken. The old grief comes back as we strive to compute the magnitude of our loss. To some the Nation can never be again what it was one year ago. As Mrs. Browning's broken-hearted Italian mother who had given both her sons to the country, cried out, "My Italy's there, above the star pricked by the last peak of snow," so there are households in this land that feel that their America is one with the Heavenly Canaan. But as was said by Charles Sumner after Lincoln's death, "In the universe of God there are no accidents. From the fall of a sparrow to the fall of an Empire or the sweep of a planet all is according to Divine Providence, whose laws are everlasting." And we believe the vanished year has brought to our Nation a purer patriotism, a humaner spirit, a closer union of long-divided hearts. For the youth of the land we believe that such an example of struggling and courageous manhood, such faith and fortitude, are to breathe into their souls an inspiration toward truth and nobleness. And learning the most precious of all lessons from the Lord of life and the Conqueror of death, we believe that, whatever honors we may heap on the grave of our Christian hero, he himself from realms of unwasting light and hights of immortal peace awaits the glad reunions which swift-gliding years shall bring, while

> On our futile laurels he looks down,
> Himself our bravest crown.

DR. BROOKE HERFORD.

His Farewell Sermon to His Flock at the Church of the Messiah.

The announcement that the Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D., would deliver his farewell sermon yesterday morning drew a large congregation to the Church of the Messiah. Not only was there a full attendance of the church members, but many others availed themselves of the last opportunity to hear Dr. Herford before his departure for Boston. Although no elaborate attempt at decoration was made, some handsome flowers adorned the church. At the close of the services many of the congregation exchanged farewell greetings with their late pastor, although Dr. Herford will remain at his country home at Winnetka until August and will not begin his ministry in Boston until fall. The sermon is as follows:

He gathered up all the food of the seven years.—*Gen. xli., 48.*

I do not feel like preaching what is commonly called a "farewell sermon" today. Not merely because I do not wish to spend these closing hours of a very happy ministry in any lingering sadness of farewells, but because I cannot feel this as any absolute parting. That is one of the joys of my work, being still in this country. For while there is hardly any place in America where I should seem so near my old English kindred and so within reach of them, as Boston, there is also none where I should be likely to see so many of the kind faces which have grown dear to me in these seven years, and dearer than ever in these past few months. So my heart keeps thinking of happy meetings yet to come; of some days in the future when I hope to stand here again in my old place, and of many days when one and another of you will be greeting me in my new place.

For larger reasons, too, I cannot help rejoicing that the way has opened for a continuance of my work in America. My life here has been singularly rich in stimulating influences. The very intensity of this American life, which has warned me that I must not attempt a permanent place at its most feverish Western centre, has at the same time so taken hold of me that it would have been hard to have drawn out of it altogether. These have been seven good and fruitful years to me—fruitful in large impressions of the world, and of the life and destiny of mankind, fruitful in strengthened convictions and clearer faith. And so while last Sunday it seemed natural to review what I have taught, I felt as if today I would speak of what I have learned, and just "gather up all the food of these seven good years."

To begin with, they are lessons of life and of man. I recall as if it were but yesterday the feeling which kept growing on my heart as I first came across the sea, and looked out on the great wide land, caught glimpses of its vast stretches of forest and swamp, and everywhere man busy battling to subdue it, and then as I went west over the boundless Western plains and looked wonderingly into the frowning gateways of the Rocky Mountains, and felt how, even then, as far beyond as I had come extended still the mighty land and the new race! It was a feeling like that which swells up into tears as you look on a vast multitude of human faces! The world and man's life seemed larger. Especially did it seem larger in the outlook towards the future. Till I came here it was chiefly the Old World and its solemn, crowded past that had held my heart and taught me its lessons. Beneath the gaunt walls of the Coliseum, in the dark passages of the Catacombs, and the crumbling temples and tombs on which Paul looked as he journeyed toward Rome, and even more in the still, unchanging life of Africa, where the dusky faces, and the flat-roofed houses, and the camels and asses carry you back to Abraham or Moses—in all this, and in the ever wider historic studies to which it helped me, I had learned a great love and veneration for that far-off past which we are too much in the habit of looking down upon as mere barbaric times. But here all was changed. Here was the world in its onward movement, and with its forward look. I came here, into a life compared with which even the European present with all its civilization seems touched with the shadows of a fading past. I seemed to see the very problem of the world's future working itself out under my eyes.

This was what drew me here seven years ago. It touched me with an extraordinary interest to see this new life, spreading like a mighty flood over this vast continent. This great city with its half million people, grown up from a little shanty outpost within the compass of my own few years; these Western towns in every direction, with their daring faith in the future—the railroads stretching their long, gaunt, iron arms across the haunts of the bison and the wolf to preempt the boundless lands for the new race to be; and all the struggling line of the great advance—the miner's camp, the farmer's dug-out, and the herder's log hut, and the great trains of emigrant cars, with their pathetic human burden, ever moving westward—all touched me with a sense of the wonderful new career for man opening about me here. And when I saw, too, the scope of this new career, the broad lines of American institutions, the noble trustfulness of American freedom, the generous openness of American citizenship—not the less generous because so often abused—it all attracted me with a strange interest. It set me looking beyond the lines of material conquest. It set me thinking of the deeper character and spirit that this New World has to work out. I felt as if it should not be only the hunter, the woodsman, the farmer, the merchant that should come here—not only even the schoolteacher already so wisely cared for. Is man to be only materially or intellectually richer in the opening future? And I longed to have some part in the religious upbuilding, in winning life to worship and to noble faith.

It has been little part enough that I have been able to have, but that little has taught me much. Perhaps its greatest lesson has been a new confidence in the onward life of the world—a new confidence alike in man and God. I have always felt that the stereotyped view of the churches was too small. It was the view of a little provincial sort of universe with its human race all lost in Adam's fall, and partially rescued by Christ bearing their penalty, yet only a few in all earth's countless millions ever hearing of Him, and the rest lost, according to the old ideas, though of late those ideas are explained away in various muddled and unsatisfactory ways. I have always felt that these old ideas have left us in all sorts of small anxieties about mankind—as if the salvation of the human race was bound up with this nostrum, that philanthropic reform, or the other religious revival—as if the ultimate fate of the vast family of God's children depended on the statistics of how many find this or that "religion," get hopefully converted, and are added to the churches—the rest—nowhere! In our Unitarian ideas we have never believed in any of these small, clear-cut settlements of human destiny. We have always trusted "the larger hope." And still I never trusted it so much as now. We, too, have been apt to copy something of the old tone—to get anxious about our larger plans of thoughts—to tabulate our progress. I feel as if the world must be somehow out of joint, if we cannot show clear progress in our yearly stock-taking of organized liberalism. But somehow this mighty sweep of a newly-forming world to make up the nation—perchance the score of nations of the future—has seemed to widen out all these little village views of Providence and destiny. The old anxieties seem curiously out of keeping. The old diagnosis of the creeds is as inadequate as a fly's report of a locomotive. Here, in this gradual migration from the world's old centres, in this forming of new communities, in this silent building up of a great world—I feel like one who catches a glimpse of the mighty processes of Nature. As if one's sight and hearing were quickened to some preternatural sense, till while the world is sleeping, one should discern the myriad forces throbbing through the pulses of the earth, weaving the mighty maze of stars, and in their awful omnipresence making every blade of grass a little longer by the morrow's dawn! Why, the mere thought makes earth, and see, and sky full of the serried armies of the Lord! I hear the tramp of legions. The ordered march of atoms makes a solemn rhythmic footfall in the silences of space. The years are time-beats only, and the centuries hours, in that "divine event" "to which the whole creation moves." Why should we fear? Why fret ourselves because the world goes not our way? It is not our world! The infinite life of all has it in His keeping. He has not made a mistake in His creation. The world of man is no more off the track of his beneficent purpose than the world of the field-grasses or the summer insects! I have learned here not certainly to work less actively or eagerly, and with even a greater appreciation than ever of how large and noble man's part in things is, but to work with less anxiety, with a happier heart of trust in man and God, a perfect confidence that the final outcome of things is to be good.

I think that this trust in man, at least, has been largely strengthened by the way in which I have gradually come to appreciate the deep, underlying strength and goodness of American life. I have learned to distinguish between that which asserts itself upon the surface of the America of today, that which first strikes the observer, that which often affirms itself to be America, and the vast silent force of life which lies underneath and seldom makes much visible sign. There is much of American life, especially of that which is most bizarre and striking, which is not attractive, nothing to boast or be proud of. The magnificence is often showy, but raw and unfinished. Much of the intellectual culture is pretentious and straggling. Family life is weakened and disintegrated by excessive individualism. The public conduct of our cities is debased by petty personalities and by charges of universal corruption which leave no character unsmirched. Law is administered with an uncertainty and laxity which makes the punishment of crime a chance. As for the larger political life of the country, the two great parties seem alike paralyzed for any noble statesmanship; the public questions which fill the reports of Congress are of offices and nominations; the crises of government are the deadlocks of alternate filibustering, and the exigencies of the spoils system lead to corrupt extortion and contrivances which make one blush for one's country!

But is this the real life of America? How can one help supposing so? This is what comes out. This is what fills our newspapers! This is what foreigners see and hear most about. I remember that before I came here the idea of America that I had gathered was that of its being a great overgrown Nation, sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night to a sort of straggling magnificence, and already beginning to show the vices and corruptions which in Europe we regard as signs of national decay. But gradually, when I came here and as I went about and mingled with the people's life, I seemed to enter more into the spirit of it, and especially as I saw more of the great new West—gradually the feeling that grew upon me was that not of premature decay, but of life not yet half-developed. An air of a giant in his childhood seemed all about me. There was where I found the explanation of what was raw and imperfect in the present condition of America. And meanwhile there kept growing upon me the sense of how, beneath all that which passes itself off for "America," there is an infinitely greater life—the real mass of the Nation! It is not the life that flings out in the smart unscrupulousness of the newspapers; it is not the life which goes to Congress, or lobbies for office, or talks at conventions—often, hardly even goes out to vote, and when it does, mostly half-heartedly, having little faith in politicians of any side at all! Below all that public froth and scum moves on this real life of the people—quiet, busy, eager, minding its own business, with very limited ideas of what its "own business" ought rightly to include—but on that limited line industrious, solid, and true. I catch glimpses of it in the farm and village life everywhere; in multitudes even in the cities. I read it in the deep contempt with which people of all classes speak of politics and officeseekers; I catch nobler glimpses of it still in the multitude of men I find—plain citizens who wear no martial title, ape no soldierly prestige, but of whom I learn some day that they have seen soldier's service, met hardship and wounds like heroes, and then gone quietly back into the old ways of citizen-life. It is in such ways that I have gradually learned enormous preponderance of silent latent force and good force in this country. And it has come like a revelation of hope and trust for humanity! It has explained so many things in the past, and makes me not despondent about all that is discouraging in the present. There is perhaps the greatest reason why, when the great struggle of the Rebellion came, so few people in Europe dreamed of what that struggle really meant, and what noble issues were really to come out of it. I remember well how hard such men as Emerson, and Bellows, and Freeman Clarke felt it that England did not sympathize with what they claimed as a war for freedom. But they forget that for one utterance putting it in that higher aspect there were a dozen, a hundred, from seemingly more popular and authoritative sources, utterly and vehemently repudiating any such character for it. The American papers and the American Government told us it was not a war for freedom, but simply for the Union. You remember how they raved against the philanthropists who wanted to give it the deeper meaning. You remember how prominent politicians advocated almost any guarantees to that power which had so long exploitered and degraded the whole Republic. Don't you see? All this was the kind of public utterance which came from America. How could we know that this was merely the noisy froth of the surface? Those who talked so thought they represented America and could guide America! If they thought so, was it surprising that England and France thought so? How could we know that underneath this vaporing and attitudinizing of politicians there was a whole, deep, noble, popular life, slow to stir, but when it should be stirred, alive with an irresistible nobleness? But that was the fact. And gradually, as the agony of the crisis deepened, the wide, deep, silent mass of the people rose, came to the front, brushed aside the mere political formalities like cobwebs, and forced up those higher issues of Freedom in which the War did eventuate. I have learned to understand that since I came here and have heard the story of the War, and I have come to regard it as one of the noblest epics of modern history. But it was the epic of this underlying life—this silent, plodding, inarticulate America, for once roused to assert itself and to take, in the crisis of the Nation, that nobler part which some day one hopes it may permanently take.

Once I have seen it since I have been here in the great, really National feeling that welled up on the stroke at President Garfield, the feeling that a whole people watched and prayed by his sick-bed, waited with trembling eagerness for every sign of possible recovery, and burst through all limitations of church and party in the sorrow of his death. Here is my trust for America—in this immense preponderance of sound, true, wholesome life which I have learned to see deep down and latent beneath the stir of parties and all the surface discouragements of the hour.

In some ways I find that I have learned this lesson better than many Americans themselves. I meet with many here who are more disheartened by the aspect of things than I am. I meet with many who feel that all the squabbles, and personalities, and corruptions which come to the surface are signs of irremediable decay. That is one reason which makes me glad to speak of this today—to say to you, as I have often said to them, it is not so; this is but the froth and scum. It comes of the rawness and newness of our National life. The deep, real life is sound. It only wants some great occasion to rouse it. Only there is the trouble. We cannot have a civil war or a President shot every decade in order to arouse the Nation's latent nobleness. And here is the work of all true men and women—to take their patient, steadfast part in informing this deeper, latent life, in quickening a true public spirit, in teaching men citizen-duty, and so gradually make this underlying mass of shrewdness and soundness the real, effective, controlling, and guiding power of the Nation!

There, then, are two things that I have learned: (1) a new confidence in the onward life of the world; (2) that the future of America lies in its deep, underlying strata of wholesome sense and goodness. With these lessons has come one more—that for the feeding and nourishing of this deep, sound, wholesome life there is nothing like the old help—the simple religion of Jesus Christ. Brothers and sisters, it was the old Puritanism which made the real strength and grit of America's past, and it is that best, purest element in the old Puritanism—its manly, personal faith and reverence—which has to be kept up to make the strength of America's future! Slough off the mere Calvinism, thrust away the antiquated irrationalism of its cast-iron Sabbath, its Bible literalism, its complicated and artificial creeds—you know how much of all this I have tried to clear away! But the simple Christianity that Christ himself preached, the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, the old Church reverence, the old household pieties, and the old following of Christ in which all gathered to a clear point—all this has got to be kept, and if it has not been kept it has to be put back, and the sooner it is put back the better for all of us!

Friends, this lesson which I have learned here in regard to the permanent need of Christianity has been one of the memorable experiences of my life. I came here about when radicalism was touching its extremest point, treating Christianity as an effete system, and twitting all who still loved to preach and work in the name of Christ as keeping up a hollow and worn-out conventionality. Sometimes when I have heard younger men of pure life and high thought talking thus, I have wondered whether it might be ever so, and that possibly a timid conservatism might be holding me back from the path of progress which to them seemed so plain. When I came to America I experienced a special crisis in this misgiving. I knew that I was coming into the midst of life different from what I was used to, broken loose from old traditional ways, starting afresh on its own account, with little respect for the authority of what is old, and indeed with little respect for authority at all. I knew that it was a life-instinct with the most fearless inquiry, and so eager and intense that no shams or artificialities, nothing but the most living realities, would have have a chance of holding it and swaying it. I looked forward to what this new American experience might force upon me, not with fear, but still with that half sinking of the heart with which one braces oneself to face the possibility of having to give up cherished convictions. But, if I know myself, I came with open mind; I remember well the setting myself anew to feel that the one sacred thing is—the truth, and to frankly follow the truth whatever it might call me to give up.

Well, I think I looked this great great new life that had suggested such half-doubts fairly in the face. I certainly looked at it with loving and appreciative eyes, for there was much in its intensity of effort, in its fearless outlook, up and down, and everywhere, its enterprise, its self-reliance, that, as I have told you, attracted me strangely. But in these seven years the one thing that has taught me has been not any abandonment of my old faith, not even much correction of it, but only an ever deepening longing to be able to set it forth with more force, and to make it the real power it wants to be in our new modern life. I have learned, only more deeply than ever before, that this old Gospel of Christ, cleared, indeed, of superstition and set forth in His own beautiful simplicity, is still and, as far as I can see, is to be the one divinest foundation for man's religion, the only sure, unchanging rest for the world's weary and unstable life!

I found, indeed, in this Western life that there had been no exaggeration in all that I had heard of its tendency to be impatient of old convention words and ways, to fancy that the very old could not have much help for today, to look for some new religious development more adapted to itself. But when I looked for any sign of what might be coming to take the place of Christianity that was to be shelved, I was again and again struck by this, that, however men might resent the idea of sitting at Christ's feet, the tendency to sit at some one's feet operates just as surely in Republican and free America as in monarchical and hide-bound Europe. Only the great, true Christ put away, simply in come a multitude of little christs—the expounders of all sorts of novelties, the eager assailants of the old—the leaders of a score of little "isms," and of far nobler kind, the great, strong, real thinkers of old thought in new forms who, while preaching the strongest individualism, have really come to take insensibly the place of masters and authorities! And meanwhile I was even more struck by this—that the very spirit which thinks it is putting away the authority of Christ is really continually owning it. An unconscious Christianity pervades all the better thoughts which men imagine new! It is the Christianity of the creeds they have thrust away—the Christianity of Augustine, and Anselm, and Calvin; but when they have thrust it away there is a spirit of life that holds them still, and that spirit of life is Christ!

So the best life, even in the most skeptical elements of America, is, after all, unconscious Christianity, and a grand thing it is that it is so, and yet there needs something more than that. Christianity cannot come to its full power in the life till it passes from being the mere instinctive bias acquired unawares into being earnestly and thoughtfully studied as the conscious principle and mastership of the soul. And with each year's fuller experience I am convinced that this is the thing most needful to make this new, eager life pure, and sweet, and noble. I love this eager, restless enterprise, and yet its grandest successes leave man's best nature still restless and unsatisfied. I admire the fine self-reliant equality which from New York to New Mexico gives life its splendid tread, but always I feel it needs the hardness tempering with Christ's tender uplooking of trust and prayer. I do not say that I know how it is all to come. The churches seem sadly weak, as if they had half lost their grip; but I see everywhere the people wanting something nobler than they have, and still that central figure of earth's higher life stands, with the same calm wisdom, the same Divine love, the same patient strength which, even overlaid and disfigured, have helped the old world so long—waiting to be the same help to the new.

And so, dear friends, I close. I dare not speak of the personal pain that I know is in your hearts by its beeing so deeply in my own. It has not been myself that I have preached, but this old Christianity of Christ. It has not been any personal influence of mine that I have stood for here, but a cause—this cause of simple, rational faith and practical righteousness, the cause of higher thoughts of the Heavenly Father, and larger hope for all men and the manly doing of all life's duty. That was the cause for which this church was standing and you were standing before ever I came; that is the cause for which I have preached, and prayed, and worked these seven years among you; and that is the cause which still stands true and worthy of your help and love, whoever comes, whoever goes!

BISHOP FALLOWS.

The Qualities Necessary to American Patriotism.

Bishop Fallows preached at St. Paul's (Reformed Episcopal) Church last evening on "American Patriotism." His text was:

For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but Thy right hand, and Thine arm, and the light of Thy countenance, because Thou hadst a favor unto them.—*Psalm xliv., 3.*

No country, he said, had stronger claim upon the patriotism of its citizens than ours. Language paralyzed when attempting to describe its natural beauties and advantages. Nearly the whole continent, embracing every diversity of language and every conceivable instrumentality for human progress and the highest development of man, was ours. With patriotic pride might we look back to the first settling of America and to the circumstances which clustered around the inauguration of freedom upon our soil. And in comparison with the patriotism of the ancient world, how superior was that of our fathers! That patriotism had been embodied in history and enshrined in verse, and commanded the respect and esteem of men. But the love of glory, the spirit of rapacity, was too often in the ascendant, and love of country and the hatred of all other countries. It was not always for the defense of justice, for the dominance of right, that the Roman fought. His country was first, whether it embodied liberty or despotism. With a union formed for common defense, the Grecian States could repel the common enemy, but when repulsed the bloody strife was for the subjugation of each other. But what was the spirit that animated the immortal few who, upon New England's coast, planted, amid cold, and snow, and famine, liberty's fair tree?

> Not as the conqueror comes
> They, the true-hearted, came;
> Not with the roll of the stirring drum,
> Nor the trumpet that speaks of fame.

Their coming was an everlasting song to justice, and an everlasting appeal against wrong; it was to enjoy and secure freedom. Not with garments rolled in blood, nor with the noise of battle, did they come. Prayer and praise were the only weapons they employed—weapons that should pull down all despotic strongholds. To their faith's serene eye was revealed the glorious future—to its ear was brought the stirring sound of the march of God and tramp of jubilee as He moved in goodness and glory among the nations of the earth. And when the mother country violated the solemn rights of her children, and strove to compel obedience to her unjust demands, the sons of the Pilgrims showed themselves to be worthy of such fathers—showed themselves to be men

> Who knew their rights
> And, knowing, dared maintain.

He would not go over the deeds of Washington and his gallant band, who fought not for conquest and glory, but for home, and country, and race. The question the speaker had to deal with was the patriotism of today. The conservation of the principles for which so long and sanguinary a contest was made was as important as their original security. At the present time our country had need of as pure-minded and earnest patriots as in the Revolutionary days. No foe might menace us without, but enemies fierce and strong might lurk within, and heroism of the highest stamp be required to meet and rout them.

The first necessity for true patriotism was an intelligent application of the principles of our Government and a hearty sympathy with them. This comprehended a knowledge of the relation of the citizen to the State and of the State to the citizen. The true patriot would go beyond the bustling machinery, the legislative enactment, the judicial utterance, the dogmas and enunciations of the caucus, cabal, and platform, and grasp in all its bearings and influences each measure and declaration. Our ignorance of those matters is truly lamentable. We were willing to be led in leading-strings instead of thinking for ourselves. Year by year we went to elections and performed the outward act of voting led on by party without weighing and considering its bearing. We trusted implicitly to political leaders and followed, well broken and trained, wherever they might bid. True patriotism was independent. It thought and acted for itself, and if an overshadowing party should violate its convictions, right, or justice by its measures or definitions, it would repudiate it, and, though alone, would lift up its voice against it. For good citizenship, special political instruction was needed. The fundamental principles of our Government, with proper illustrations, should be taught in our common schools. Complaint had often been made that those coming from foreign shores to our own were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage without proper preparation, and thus became the easy dupes of political loafers and charlatans who were seized with a wonderful love for them and their votes. There was much truth in this, but it seemed to him we ought not in our present education be too severe in making the change. It was certainly anomalous that the right of suffrage should be so important and yet no instruction be given in State matters and State duties to the future candidates for the right of suffrage and office who were born on the soil. Were any condition even to be imposed, not in abrogation nor in limitation, but in protection of universal suffrage, it should be that of thorough acquaintance with the genius of government.

Another condition for true patriotism was a high Christian morality. True goodness was true patriotism. The separation of goodness and high Christian integrity had worked disastrous results to the States. Of course no specific form of religious belief conditioned the existence of true love of country, but unless there was a recognition of the majesty and supremacy of the divine law in the life of the citizen, he failed in the most essential part of being a patriot. The idea had obtained that goodness and politics were incompatible. Who had made them so? It was not enunciated from above, but from below. The good alone were fit to rule and fit to elect rulers. In them alone were the interests of the Commonwealth safe. It did make a difference what a man was. The machinery of our Government was so perfect that we seemed to think it would go on of itself and regulate itself, and the immoral carelessness of its overseers produce no serious disarrangement. But this was not so. What a man was stole insensibly into what he did, and beyond that character which measured him and placed him, which was the stamp and substance of what he was, he could not go. The practical effect of teaching that antagonism existed between the honest and politics, was that good men thought it beneath them to be active participants in political matters, and so surrendered their sacred rights into the hands of those who were interested to fasten such ideas. Hence the ill odor attached to a professional politician, the swarms of political bullies and hucksters, bribery, and corrupt administration.

But with politics good was consistent, and the highest Christian character, and the honest man, and the Christian should be the most active politicians, because the most concerned in the welfare of the country. We needed a higher standard in the minds of the people by which to measure our public men, and in our public men we needed principles that could not be bought or sold.

ST. ADALBERT'S CHURCH.

The Corner-Stone Laid Yesterday.

The corner-stone of the new St. Adalbert Polish Catholic Church was laid yesterday by Archbishop Feehan in the presence of a number of the Catholic clergy, and an immense gathering of Polish Catholics. The new edifice is located at the northeast corner of Paulina and Seventeenth streets. The structure was begun some time ago, and the first story or basement, which is covered with a temporary roof, has been in use as a place for worship. Most excellent preparations were made for the exercises of yesterday. Over the low temporary roof of the church had been erected an immense platform reaching clear from end to end of the edifice. At the rear or north end was erected a large wooden cross, beneath which was placed an improvised altar. A few large easy chairs were ranged on one side for the Bishop and clergy, and rows of benches on the other side furnished seats for the acolytes and choristers, together with a number of the boys and girls from St. Adalbert School. The boys, clad in vari-colored tunics, and the girls in their confirmation suits, presented a unique appearance. The south end of the platform and the front of the church was gayly decorated with flags and banners.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the following societies, each accompanied by a band, came up, and after marching around the church took up position in the immediate vicinity: St. Adalbert's Polish, the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Knights of St. Casimir, St. Cyryll and Methodius, the Knights of St. George, St. Stanislaus Kosta, Holy Trinity, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Joseph, Holy Cross, St. John Baptiste, and the Hibernian St. John's.

The services before the altar on the platform over the church were conducted by the Archbishop, and were participated in by the pastor of the church, Father Adolph Snigourski, the Vicar-General and Chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. William Choka, Fathers Hennessey, Litallier, Scholz, Joseph Molitor, Hugh McGuire, Vincenz Barzynski, and the two Fathers Waldron. An audience of nearly 5,000 people on the ground below paid close attention. The corner-stone is the beginning of the second story or the auditorium of the church, and a very large subscription and collection was taken up during the day for the furtherance of the work. Prior to the laying of the stone, a large iron box containing the records of the church and a variety of documents and papers was placed beneath it.

From a smaller and lower platform erected at the corner of the church the Rev. John Waldron Sr. preached an eloquent sermon in English on the subject of "Faith." The Rev. Vincenz Barzynski followed in a sermon to his countrymen in their native language. The best of good order prevailed in everything, and both clergymen were closely listened to by all who could get within hearing distance.

The corner-stone of the new St. Prokopius Bohemian Catholic Church at the corner of Eighteenth street and Allport avenue will be laid on Sunday, July 23, with imposing ceremonies. The stone will be laid and the blessing pronounced by Archbishop Feehan. The Vicar-General and Chancellor of the Diocese, the Rev. William Choka, pastor of this flourishing Bohemian congregation, and some fifteen priests of different nationalities will participate. A dozen different societies, most of them Bohemian, will march in procession.

THE COURTS.

Constitutionality of the Industrial School Act Affirmed.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has delivered an opinion in the matter of the petition of Alexander Ferrier, etc., in which the constitutionality of the act entitled "An act to aid Industrial Schools for Girls," approved May 28, 1879, is affirmed. The case came up on appeal from the County Court of Cook County, and was argued by County-Attorney Willett for the appellant, and by James K. Edsall and N. M. Jones for the appellee, the managers of the Home for Dependent Girls at South Evanston. A dependent infant female was committed to the school by the County Court, written notice having been served on her mother, and the step-father was present in court. It was held that the notice was sufficient, and that infants so tried are not entitled to a jury of twelve persons, the act only giving six jurors.

The Court said that the act was not in restraint of civil liberty, inasmuch as "under it due provision is made for the protection of all just rights and the institution is not a prison, but a school; and the sending of a young female child there to be taken care of under a proper guardian to be appointed, who otherwise has no one to care for her, is not to be regarded as punishment. The restraint of liberty in such institution is no more than is found in any well-regulated school. Such a degree of restraint as is essential to the proper education of a child is in no just sense an infringement of the inherent and inalienable right to personal liberty. The power conferred upon the County Court under this act is but of the same character as the jurisdiction by the courts of chancery over the persons and property of infants. Such an institution is but an agency of the State for the needful and proper control and care of female infants when found to be destitute of it."

On the question of the payment by the county of $10 per month for the support of each dependent girl the Court held as follows: "The act relating to the sending of dependent infant females to the Industrial School requires the county from which girls are sent to such institution to pay $10 a month for each girl so sent. The question of the constitutionality of this clause in the act cannot be raised by the person so adjudged to go to such school. It will be considered when the county resists payment."

Divorces.

A lightning divorce was granted Saturday by Judge Gardner to Bridget Stilson from Nathaniel L. Stilson. The bill was filed the same day, setting out that the parties were married in September, 1856, and that he deserted her in May, 1880. Stilson immediately entered his appearance and consented to a default, and the case was at once heard and a divorce granted, all within an hour or two.

Lizzie S. Burt filed a bill for divorce from William D. Burt on the ground of drunkenness.

Rose Holmes asked for a divorce from Charles C. Holmes on account of his desertion of her three months after they were married.

Minnie L. Taylor complains that her husband, Francis W. Taylor, since their marriage in [illegible], has been in the habit of pounding and kicking her and refusing to support her. He also deserted her in April, 1880, so that she claims she has a double right to a divorce.

Judge Tuley granted divorces to Alonzo C. Schatz from Clara A. Schatz on the ground of desertion, Rachel E. Campbell from Samuel C. Campbell for drunkenness, and Henry M. Verrill from Nancy N. Verrill for desertion.

Judge Barnum issued a decree in favor of Barbara Roth from Toni Roth for desertion, and in favor of Effie B. Knight from Hubert W. Knight for cruelty.

Judge Gardner Saturday granted a divorce to John S. Weaver from Margaret Weaver on the ground of adultery.

Items.

All the courts and clerks' offices will be closed tomorrow.

Judge Gary will be in his law court-room today to hear motions, and Wednesday he will take defaults.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued Saturday to Joseph B. Shepard.

State Courts.

H. C. & C. Durand began a suit Saturday against F. W. Rice and Richard Hibbard to recover $1,000.

Pierre Lorillard and others sued Albert Alford and John H. Lewis for $1,000.

The Excelsior Iron Works brought suit for $1,300 damages against A. W. Kellogg and James M. Allen.

Lorenzo Dower brought suit for $2,000 damages against Nicholas Hinsberger and Ellen Kirby.

The West Chicago Park Commissioner and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company filed a bill against Joseph Woodville, Daniel S. Moore, and S. O. Vaughan, nightscavengers, to prevent them from dumping their filth in a lot on the south side of Chicago avenue about 300 feet west of the tracks of the Northwestern Road and near the boulevard connecting Central and Humboldt Parks. It is claimed that the defendants have been violating the city ordinance and creating a nuisance. A similar bill was filed against Ira R. Harvey to prevent him dumping night soil in a lot on the south side of Grand avenue, between Chicago avenue and Division street.

Patrick Hennessey, administrator of the estate of J. P. Hennessey, deceased, commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago City Railway Company, claiming $5,000 damages.

Arnson & Co. began a replevin suit against Sheriff Mann, K. N. Eastman, Harry Ludwig, and Julius Ludwig to recover several barrels of glycerine and glucose and about fifty-five [illegible] of insect-powder, and soda, etc., the whole valued at $1,000.

Nicholas Schnitzins sued Joseph Schulien for $2,500.

Adam Arnold, for the use of A. Sternheim, commenced a suit in debt for $5,000 against Peter Schuettler.

H. G. Powers, administrator of the estate of Michael R. Keegan, brought suit in debt for $482.49 against Nicholas Dieden and Anton Dieden, executors of the estate of John Herting, deceased.

James Martin sued F. M. Clark for $1,000.

Carl Frolich commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $10,000.

Charles P. Packer commenced a libel suit against THE TRIBUNE Company to recover $10,000 damages for publishing an article about him on the 7th of June last calling him a "counter-hopper," and alluding to a suit Mrs. Dr. Bevan had brought against him for malicious prosecution.

County Court.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company Saturday commenced condemnation proceedings for a right of way through the E. ½ of the W. ½ of Sec. 35, Town 38, belonging to James Stinson.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE HARLAN—The conclusion of the arguments in the case of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions and general business.

JUDGE GARY—Motions Monday and take defaults Wednesday.

JUDGE SMITH—No announcement.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court until Wednesday, when he will hear motions and submitted cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Goes to the Criminal Court.

JUDGE HAWES—Goes to the Criminal Court.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE BARNUM—Decision in the case of Watson vs. Walker at 2 p. m.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. A. Clark vs. Benjamin I. David and Morris David, $4,551.33.

JUDGE ANTHONY—J. A. Locke vs. S. M. Clark, H. A. Clark, and A. E. Lefler, $157.54.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The Lake George Sportsmen's Association will hold a tournament on the Fourth of July at their club grounds, Lake George, Ind. Following is the program:

First—Supremacy Badge; open to members only; ten single birds, handicap rules. Entrance $3, including birds.

Second—Glass Ball Badge contest; open to members only; handicap rules. Entrance [illegible].

Third—Junior Badge; open to members under 21 years of age; ten glass balls; handicap. Entrance $1.

Fourth—Special prizes; first, $20 in gold; second, fishing-rod donated by Foss Bros., and box of cigars by Edgar Hall & Co.; third, sporting scene.

Fifth—Team shoot for teams of two from any organized club in the country.

Sixth—Sweepstakes; free for all. Entrance [illegible].

Seventh—Sweepstakes; free for all. Entrance $2.50.

Eighth—Percussion Target Ball Match; free for all. Entrance $2.

Ninth—Double Bird Match. Entrance $5.

Shooting will begin promptly at 10 a. m. Five hundred wild pigeons have been provided.

Longevity and Fruitfulness.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Talk of your patriarchs, I am informed by good authority that there is a man living in the county, near Simmons' Gap, on the Blue Ridge, who is upwards of 80 years of age and is now living with his ninth wife. He has had fifty-three children. Some time since the old gentleman had a family reunion, where his posterity assembled to the number of more than 300.

...e will be laid and the blessing ...Archbishop Feehan. The Vicar ...ancellor of the Diocese, the Rev. ..., pastor of this flourishing ...gation, and some fifteen priests ...nationalities will participate. A ... societies, most of them ...arch in procession.

THE COURTS.

...ality of the Industrial School Act Affirmed.

...Court of Illinois has delivered ...e matter of the petition of Alex-..., etc., in which the constitution-... entitled "An act to aid Indus-...for Girls," approved May 29, 1879, ...e case came up on appeal from ...ourt of Cook County, and was ...nty-Attorney Willett for the ap-... James K. Edsall and N. M. Jones ...e, the managers of the Home for ...irls at South Evanston. A de-...t female was committed to the ...County Court, written notice hav-...ved on her mother, and the step-...esent in court. It was held that ... sufficient, and that infants so ...ntitled to a jury of twelve per-...ly giving six jurors. ...d that the act was not in re-... liberty, inasmuch as "under it ...s made for the protection of all ...d the institution is not a prison, ...d the sending of a young female ...e taken care of under a proper ... appointed, who otherwise has no ...her, is not to be regarded as ...The restraint of liberty in such ...o more than is found in any well-...ol. Such a degree of restraint as ...e proper education of a child is ...e an infringement of the inherent ...e right to personal liberty. The ...d upon the County Court under ...f the same character as the ju-... courts of chancery over the ...roperty of infants. Such an insti-... agency of the State for the need-... control and care of female in-... and to be destitute of it." ...on of the payment by the county ...onth for the support of each de-...e Court held as follows: "The ... the sending of dependent infant ...e Industrial School requires the ...hich girls are sent to such institu-...0 a month for each girl so sent, ... of the constitutionality of this ...t cannot be raised by the person ... to go to such school. It will be ...n the county resists payment."

Divorces.

...ivorce was granted Saturday by ...r to Bridget Stilson from Nathan-... The bill was filed the same day, ...t the parties were married in Sep-... and that he deserted her in May, ...immediately entered his appear-...ented to a default, and the case ...oard and a divorce granted, all ... or two.

...t filed a bill for divorce from Wil-...n the ground of drunkenness. ...s asked for a divorce from Charles ... account of his desertion of her ...after they were married. ...aylor complains that her husband, ...aylor, since their marriage in 1876, ...e habit of pounding and kicking ...ng to support her. He also de-...April, 1880, so that she claims she ...ight to a divorce. ... granted divorces to Alonzo C. ...lara A. Schatz on the ground of ...chel E. Campbell from Samuel C. ...drunkenness, and Henry M. Ver-...Nancy N. Verrill for desertion. ...um issued a decree in favor of ...from Toni Roth for desertion, and ... Effie B. Knight from Hubert W. ...ruelty. ...ner Saturday granted a divorce to ...er from Margaret Weaver on the ...ultery.

Items.

...rts and clerks' offices will be closed ... will be in his law court-room today ...ns, and Wednesday he will take de-... from bankruptcy was issued Sat-...ph B. Shepard.

State Courts.

... Durand began a suit Saturday ..., Rice and Richard Hibbard to re-... ...llard and others sued Albert Alford ... Lewis for $1,000. ...sior Iron Works brought suit for ...es against A. W. Kellogg and James ... ...ower brought suit for $2,000 dam-... Nicholas Hinsberger and Ellen Kis-... ... Chicago Park Commissioner and the ...ilwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Com-... bill against Joseph Woodville, Dan-... and S. O. Vaughan, nightscavengers, ...hem from dumping their filth in a ...outh side of Chicago avenue about ... of the tracks of the Northwestern ...r the boulevard connecting Central ...ight Parks. It is claimed that the ...have been violating the city ordi-...reating a nuisance. A similar bill ...inst Ira R. Harvey to prevent him ...ht soil in a lot on the south side of ...e, between Chicago avenue and ...et. ...nnessey, administrator of the estate ...essey, deceased, commenced an ac-...s against the Chicago City Rail-..., claiming $5,000 damages. ... began a replevin suit against ... K. N. Eastman, Harry Ludwig, ...udwig to recover several barrels of ...d glucose and about fifty-five kegs ...rder, and soda, etc., the whole being ...000. ...chnitzius sued Joseph Schullen for ... ...old, for the use of A. Sternheim, ... suit in debt for $8,000 against ...ttler. ...rs, administrator of the estate of ...Keegan, brought suit in debt for ...nst Nicholas Dieden and Anson ...utors of the estate of John Hert-...d. ...tin sued F. M. Clark for $1,000. ...h commenced a suit in trespass ...City of Chicago, laying damages at ... ... Packer commenced a libel suit ... Tribune Company to recover ... for publishing an article about ... of June last calling him a ..." and alluding to a suit Mrs. ...rought against him for mali-...on.

County Court.

..., Chicago & St. Louis Railroad ...turday commenced condemnation ... for a right of way through the E. ½ ... of Sec. 35, Town 38, belonging to ...on.

The Call Monday.

...—The conclusion of the argu-... of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chi-... Vincennes Railroad Company. ...ummond—In chambers. ...odgett—Contested motions and gen-...s. ...ary—Motions Monday and take de-...nesday. ...th—No announcement. ...y—Motions. ...rson—No court until Wednes-... hear motions and submitted ... ...—Contested motions. ...—Contested motions. ...Goes to the Criminal Court. ...Goes to the Criminal Court. ...ey—No court. ...num—Decision in the case of Wal-...ker at 2 p. m.

Judgments.

...rt—Confessions—E. A. Clark ... David and Morris David, $1,-... ...ny—J. A. Locke vs. S. M. Clark, ..., and A. B. Lefler, $157.54.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

...e Sportsmen's Association will ...ent on the Fourth of July at ...s, Lake George, Ind. Follow-...n: ...cy Badge; open to members ... birds, handicap rules. En-... birds. ...lass Ball Badge contest; open to ...ly; handicap rules. Entrance $1.50. ...nior Badge; open to members under ... ten glass balls; handicap. En-... ...l prizes; first, $20 in gold; sec-...l donated by Foss Bros., and box ...Edgar Hall & Co.; third, sporting ... ...hoot for teams of two from any ... the country. ...epstakes; free for all. Entrance $5. ...Sweepstakes; free for all. Entrance ... ...ercussion Target Ball Match; free ...trance $2. ...ubie Bird Match. Entrance $5. ...ill begin promptly at 10 a. m. Five ...d pigeons have been provided.

...gevity and Fruitfulness.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

...our patriarchs, I am informed by ...ity that there is a man living in this ... Simmons' Gap, on the Blue Ridge, ...rds of 80 years of age and is now liv-...ninth wife. He has had fifty-three ...ome time since the old gentleman ... reunion, where his posterity assem-...umber of more than 300.

MARINE NEWS.

Little Change in the Demand by Shippers for Lumber Carriers.

Coal Freights at Buffalo Very Firm at the Recent Advance.

The St. Lawrence Canals—The Cargo of the Sunken Schooner Gallatin.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Clearances.

Lake Freights.

There was little change Saturday in the demand for lumber from that which prevailed all last week. The demand of shippers for vessels was very light, and only a few charters were made. The fact that the mills at Muskegon are unable to obtain sufficient logs to keep them running steadily has a very depressing effect upon owners of lumber-carrying vessels, and, like the owners of sailing grain-carriers, think they will have to put their craft in ordinary until there shall be a revival of business. There is hardly any likelihood of a revival in the trade before the 1st of August, if there is then. Rates are still quoted as given below:

From Grand Haven	$	1.25
From Muskegon		1.25
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		1.75
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

Coarse freights sympathize with grain and lumber freights, and there is no demand for vessels. Rates continue exceedingly weak at the subjoined quotations:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5¾	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 6¼ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There was some demand Saturday for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, principally to Cleveland, and one or two charters were reported, but the names of the vessels were not made public. Rates are weak at the following quotations:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	90
From Escanaba to Chicago	90
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

Coal freights at Buffalo Saturday were very firm at the recent advance owing to the extreme scarcity of carriers at that port. A couple of line propellers were chartered to bring cargoes to this port. The following are the quoted rates:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 70
From Toledo to Chicago	95c@1.05
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	80
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	80

The St. Lawrence Canals.

In the recent report made by the Canadian Minister of Marine the following figures relative to the business of the St. Lawrence canals is given, and embraces valuable information:

"Although the quantity of freight transported through the St. Lawrence canals fell from 1,072,556 tons in 1880 to 957,446 tons in 1881, the revenue collected increased from $99,562.08 in 1880 to $105,586.15 in 1881. This increase is largely made up in the increased shipments of wheat from one Canadian port to another during the past year. The total amount of freight transported through the St. Lawrence canals, upward and downward, from one Canadian port to another, fell from 906,458 tons in 1880 to 768,872 tons during 1881. While there was a falling off in the transport of freight between Canadian ports, from United States to Canadian ports there was a slight increase, the figures being, for 1880, 124,603 tons, against 138,782 tons for 1881. There was also a slight increase in the quantity of freight transported through the St. Lawrence canals from Canadian to United States ports as compared with 1880. The traffic through the Burlington Bay Canal increased from 98,608 tons in 1880 to 145,178 tons in 1881. This increase, as in the case of the St. Lawrence canals, is made up largely in the increased shipments of wheat from one Canadian port to another. Although the quantity of freight passing through the Ottawa canals somewhat increased, there was a slight falling off in the revenue collected from tolls. Of the total tonnage passing up and down through these canals during 1881—898,260 tons—103,773 tons of fire wood, 239,733 tons of sawed lumber, and 35,148 tons of saw-logs transported from one Canadian port to another made up the greater portion of the total. During 1880 there passed through the Chambly Canal, upward and downward, 202,067 tons of freight, out of which 95,420 tons were shipped from United States to Canadian ports, and 81,717 tons from Canadian to United States ports. During 1881 the total quantity of freight transported through this canal was 223,924 tons, of which 109,324 tons were shipped from United States to Canadian ports and 83,690 tons from Canadian to United States ports. Of the quantity of freight shipped from the United States to Canada through this channel over 85 per cent of it last year was coal. Of the tonnage passing from Canada to the United States through the Chambly Canal 75 per cent of it was in sawed lumber."

The Cargo of the Sunken Schooner Gallatin.

Pat Quinn, the submarine diver, is taking the pig-iron from the wrecked schooner Gallatin. He reports that one cargo of pig-iron, consisting of 250 tons, has been raised and shipped to Erie. The remainder will be taken out in a short time. The schooner Argo will be used to carry the remainder of the iron, the contract made with the Ada Allen having terminated. The contract which the Quinn Brothers made with the insurance companies included the stripping of the schooner, but when the expedition arrived the stripping had already been done by some one else. A Port Huron steam-barge is said to have figured in the stripping, and there is said to be trouble ahead for the steam-barge. The removal of the schooner's masts caused the Quinn Brothers a great deal of trouble and expense, as piles had to be obtained and driven down by her sides before her cargo could be relieved.

Dock and Other News.

Work has commenced on the Colchester Reef lighthouse.

Things were very quiet on the river yesterday, and the tugs had but little to do.

A large buoy has been placed over the wreck of the Thomas A. Scott in Milwaukee Bay.

The excursion boats did a good business yesterday, especially Capt. Ed Napier's boat, the S. B. Barker.

Mr. C. H. Westcott, of St. Clair, Mich., has sold the barge George H. Waud to Capt. Hawgood for $8,000.

Lime is a preserver of wood. It has been noticed that vessels carrying it last longer than any other.

There was the usual religious exercises at the lumber market yesterday for the benefit of sailors and tugmen.

Halsted street bridge is repaired, and Capt. McKay, the Superintendent of Bridges, will today discontinue his ferry.

When the steam-barge Kincardine was placed in the dry-dock it was found that three of her planks had been stove in between two frames.

The barge Norway, which was adrift on Lake Huron, and thought to have foundered, is safe at Oscoda waiting for a steam-barge to tow to Tonawanda.

Late Saturday evening the steam-barge Enterprise and schooners Lady McDonald and Fellowcraft were chartered to take about 50,000 bushels of corn to Midland.

The members of the Sailors' Union are requested to be at the hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock sharp to take part in the parade.

The schooner Flora Carveth has been taken off the ways at Picton. She has been thoroughly repaired, having received new bulwarks, stanchions, rigging, masts, and sails.

The Dominion Wrecking and Salvage Company is at last in full operation. The steamer Relief, with wrecking cables, steam-pumps, hydraulic jacks, surf boats, etc., and fully equipped with a crew of wreckers and divers, is stationed with her pontoons at Murray Bay and on the Upper Lakes. The company has the steamers Mixer, Fulger, and Conqueror ready to leave for a wreck any moment they may receive orders from the head office in Montreal.

The new barge City of Cleveland took out of Escanaba on June 25 2,401 gross tons of iron-ore, being 123 tons more than the largest cargo ever taken by the steamship City of Rome. But the Onoko beats this.

Capt. J. G. Kiah, Superintendent of the Tenth District Life-Saving Service, has removed his residence from Detroit to Sand Beach. The change is made so that he may be near the centre of his district.

A committee of the Duluth Board of Trade has called a meeting of all interested parties to be held at that place Aug. 15 for the purpose of discussing the proposed canal from Lake Superior to the Red River.

The Canadian propeller Asia, which has been aground two weeks at Southeast Bend, has been pulled off by the propeller Ontario and tug Erie Belle. The stranding of this propeller has cost her owners nearly $3,000.

The steamer Continental has arrived at Cleveland from Marquette with 1,553 tons of iron-ore, drawing only thirteen feet ten and one-half inches. Capt. Davis claims this to be the largest load ever brought out of Marquette.

The tug Arctic, with a steam-pump and all the necessary wrecking appliances, is now stationed at Manitowoc, and can be secured for the relief of vessels in distress by applying either by letter or telegraph to G. S. Rand at that port.

Capt. L. B. Goldsmith, of the steam-barge Progress, claims to have made the round trip from Cleveland to Escanaba and return in five days and five hours. He also says she was not built for speed or racing, but to carry down upwards of 1,900 tons of iron-ore every time.

S. A. Murphy's wrecking expedition, which was sent to raise the scow Willhouse, succeeded in getting her afloat on Tuesday night, and she is now safely tied up at a Toledo wharf. Mr. Murphy will probably next turn his attention to raising the engine of the steam-barge Prindiville.

The following are the officers of the new passenger steamer Lora, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Line: Master, A. C. Bartlett; first mate, W. A. Boswell; second mate, Edward Evans; clerk, Thomas O'Hara; steward, Henry Gardner; first engineer, Charles Pierce; second engineer, Edwin Ryan.

The master of the schooner Charles Luling a few days ago undertook to sail his vessel through the Sturgeon Bay channel, but she struck on Dunlap's reef and three tugs were required to pull her off, which cost the master $42.50. He had refused to give a tug $12 to tow his vessel through the channel previous to her striking.

"Masters of vessels, owing to the low rates of freight, are refusing to pay the prices demanded by the union lumber-shovers in Chicago, and some of them on Tuesday employed non-union gangs to unload them. There were two or three scrimmages up the South Branch between the union men and the outside gang, but no serious trouble."—*Exchange.* The above is going the rounds of the papers published at ports around the lakes. There is no truth in the item. There has been no trouble here this season among the lumber-shovers. They cannot justly be accused of being riotous. They have not had enough work this season to lead them to be foolish. Men do not grow imperious and exacting on from one to two days' work a week. As a class the Chicago lumber-shovers are as well behaved and orderly as other men.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 2—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Nyack, 7:20 a. m.; propeller Atlantic, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge J. Chaffee and barges, 10:30 a. m.; steam-barge R. J. Hackett and consort, 11 a. m.; steam-barge Mackinaw and barges, 12:45 p. m.; steam-barge H. Howard and barges, 3 p. m.; schooner P. B. Locke, 3 a. m.; schooner Belle Mitchell, 10 a. m.; schooner H. H. Kimball, 11 a. m.; schooner Louisa, 5 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Buffalo, 9 a. m.; steam-barge J. S. Fay and consort, 9 a. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 10:30 p. m.; steam-barge J. Osburn, 7 p. m.; steam-barge Tacoma, 7 p. m.; propeller Jay Gould, 5 p. m.; steam-barge Wales and consort, 5:30 p. m.; steam-barge James Davidson, 6 p. m.; steam-barge Fred McBryer and barges, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge Alcona and consort, 3:35 a. m.; propeller St. Louis, 11:45 a. m.; propeller Arizona, 12 m.; steam-barge Indian and barges, 6 p. m.; steam-barge E. B. Hale, 8 p. m.; steam-barge Bradley, steam-barge Thomas Quayle, and schooner Negaunee, 6:15 p. m.; propeller Colorado, 6:20 p. m.; schooners D. E. Bailey and Escanaba, 7 p. m.; schooner Parker, 10:45 p. m.; schooners L. Hanna, J. B. Merrill, and Reed Case, 12 m.; schooners Niagara, T. R. Merrill, and Sligo, 4 p. m.; schooners Wells Burt and Charles Foster, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Raleigh and consort, 7 p. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 7:20 p. m.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

Items from Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—The tug S. E. Bryant, which went to Dunkirk yesterday to assist the schooner Fioretta, which ran aground inside the breakwater, returned this afternoon. The schooner had got off before the tug reached there. Part of her pig-iron was lightered, and, the water rising, she floated off. She is not believed to be damaged much, but will be brought here to be docked after unloading.

The steam-barge W. T. Graves and consort G. W. Adams arrived last night with grain from Chicago. After discharging they will go to Toledo to load coal for Duluth in the interest of the new transportation company formed some weeks ago.

Items of News from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The Northeaster has brought quite a fleet of vessels from below into port. The following vessels arrived from below with coal: Steam-barge City of Rome, schooners Constitution, J. Bigler, Granger, and C. H. Burton.

The Western Line passenger propeller Idaho arrived from below today on her first trip of the season. She had a large number of passengers on board.

The steam-barge Gratwick arrived light from Kenosha today, and took the barges Marvin and Fryer in tow for Tonawanda.

The Steam-Barges William Edwards and Kershaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 2.—The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, which left here last night, caught on the Eleven Foot Shoal. She was a foot out forward. The steam-barg Iron Age went alongside and lightered a hundred tons of ore, when she was able to pull her off. The Kershaw is now here, reloading her ore, and will leave during the night.

The steam-barge William Edwards, reported as sailing last night, is still here, detained by a slight accident to her machinery.

Another Proposed Canadian Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 2.—F. A. Wise, Superintendent of the Rideau Canal, has gone to Perth for the purpose of making a survey of the proposed Tay Canal, connecting the Town of Perth with Rideau Canal. The canal will be four miles long and will cost about $150,000. Tenders will be called shortly for the work.

Arrivals and Clearances at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., July 2.—Arrived—Propeller St. Paul, from Chicago, passengers and general freight.

Sailed—Steamer Michigan, for Duluth, passengers and freight.

Clearances at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Rochester, Montreal, and Chicago, merchandise.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVED.

Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. S. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Montague, lumber.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Wanettee, Petoskey, posts.
Schr F. D. Barker, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr R. G. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Traverse Bay, ties.
Schr O. Culver, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, ties.
Schr Gesine, Pentwater, bark.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Newsboy, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. Jones, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. Schuette, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. P. Boyce, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Pine Lake, cedar posts.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr George Steele, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Apprentice, Bay Montague, lumber.
Schr Sky Lark, Middle Isle, ties.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Wall Island, ties.
Schr Contest, Wall Island, ties.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Orkney Lass, Green Bay, posts.
Schr M. Muller, Green Bay, posts.
Schr R. Campbell, Manistee, lumber.
Prop George E. Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Barge D. Powers, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Clinton, Port Colborne, light.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Manistee, light.
Schr Clyde, Port Dalhousie, light.
Schr Grimsby, Port Dalhousie, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, light.
Prop City of New York, Tonawanda, light.
Prop New York, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn, 15,500 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop G. Burnham, Ludington, light.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 16,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Prop Monhansett, Escanaba, light.
Prop George E. Brockway, Ludington, barge A. E. Kellogg in tow.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, light.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr G. C. Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr J. L. Bryce, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr J. Maria Scott, Oswego, 24,500 bu corn.
Schr Gipsey, Ludington, light.
Schr Moses Gage, Green Bay, light.
Schr Peoria, Green Bay, light.
Schr Ottawa, Montague, light.
Schr George Murray, Erie, light.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Josea, Muskegon, light.

DEVICES IN TRADE.

The Extensive Growth of Picture-Card Advertising—Tradesmen Generally Afflicted with the Craze—Cards Wanted that People Will Not Throw Away.

New York Times.

A chubby, laughing child rising out of an incongruous mass of blue clouds, pink roses, and green ferns, and gleefully waving a wooden spoon, is the pictorial design on a bright-colored fan which is just now being distributed in divers ways and in divers places. In some instances the fan is perfectly round, and bordered with a half-inch circle of deep crimson. In other instances it is shaped like a star, each point tipped with yellow; then, again, it has the form of a leaf, or a shell, or a shield, but in each case the color is strikingly brilliant, and the spoon-waving infant forms the central object of the picture. At first it may seem singular that the child, who is apparently but a few months old, should be waving a large wooden spoon in preference to a dainty silver one, but a second glance at the spoon explains the peculiarity. The bowl of a small silver spoon would certainly not be sufficiently capacious to contain the large type necessary to announce that "Muggins' Baking-Powder Is the Best in Use," or that "Wilde's Esthetic Stove-Polish Is Unrivaled." The artist was evidently obliged to sacrifice his natural delicacy of taste to the vulgar demands of trade. In one of the upper stories of a Broadway fancy printing establishment a *Times* reporter saw tons of these fans awaiting shipment. They were printed on ordinary card-board, and those of peculiar shapes had been cut out with a die. White blank spaces had been left in the spoon bowls, to be filled in at the will of the purchaser. None of the fans had handles, but they were stacked up in compact bundles of 5,000 and 10,000 each.

"We sell these advertising devices by the hundreds of thousands," explained the printer, "and there is a very great demand for fans. We usually dispose of them just as you see them now, but if the sticks are ordered we are ready to furnish them, and we will also print any business card or motto in that blank space that may be ordered. As a rule, however, the large business houses buy their sticks and have their special printing done elsewhere."

"What do these fans cost?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, anywhere from $3 to $6 per thousand. We make illuminated advertising novelties from $1 up to $30 per thousand, and there is a steadily increasing demand for devices of the most expensive kind. Come in here and I will show you some of our work."

Leaving the store-room, the printer entered a large working-room, in which were a great many men, boys, and girls engaged in printing, cutting, and packing various kind of cards. Some of the cards were evidently being handled with a good deal of care, while others were thrown from the cutting-machine into a basket as if they were no better than waste paper. These were small business cards with a half border of flowers and vines, and a picture of a cupid, a bird, or an animal in the corner. The printer said that such business cards cost about $1.50 per thousand, and were bought by large retail concerns to distribute on the streets and to throw into the doors or windows of houses. All kinds of colors seemed to be used in printing these advertising devices, and sometimes as many as sixteen different colors and shades would appear on one card. In one part of the room a "butterfly" card was being printed in eight colors, and a little further on a press was turning out some imitation drums in six colors. The dantiest piece of work shown at this establishment was a ten-leaf book, cut in the form of a lady's bonnet, the covers printed in delicate blue and drab tints, with an imitation of lace effect. This job was being executed for a millinery firm out of town. Displayed upon shelves and counters were a variety of beautiful and expensive novelties, such as plaques, palets, fans, large roses in full bloom, birds with brilliant plumage, and pretty little pictures in imitation frames. "We have our own designer for all these things," said the printer, "but occasionally we buy a design for a plaque or a palet picture from some first-class artist. There is considerable rivalry among firms that have an almost exclusively fashionable trade in the manner of issuing their business announcements. Each firm, of course, desires to have the newest and nicest card, circular, or device, and extravagant prices are often paid. For instance, if a choice plaque is ordered, we may have to pay an artist $100 or $200 for the design or picture, and then the work of lithographing and printing must be executed with extraordinary skill and care. This kind of advertising must pay, for some of the largest New York firms have steadily increased their expenses in this direction during the last three years."

The custom of using picture cards and curious printed devices for advertising purposes in this country has been one of a few years' growth. About five years ago, according to the printers, the demand for illuminated business cards in quantities began. It has increased rapidly, until now many of the most skillful and ingenious printers in the country are employed in this branch of the trade alone. At first but a few dealers would condescend to place their business announcements upon picture cards. Now there is scarcely a large retail house in any kind of business that does not issue something in the way of a fancy card. The motive that leads to this general gratuitous distribution of picture cards is not rivalry alone, but it is the desire on the part of dealers to put some sort of a card into the hands of buyers that will attract attention and will not be carelessly thrown away. In this desire is found an explanation of the liberality of many fashionable up-town firms, who issue advertising devices of the most costly description. The more beautiful and artistic a card or plaque is, it is argued, the longer it will be kept in sight and talked about. The superintendent of a very large fancy goods store in this city said to the reporter not long since that he had observed scores of ladies making little purchases in his store for no other reason than as an excuse to ask for one of the firm's elaborate spring announcements. These pretty devices are, of course, carried home by the ladies, carefully preserved, and shown to friends, who, in turn, lose no time in visiting the store that issues them.

"What started this craze for picture-card advertisements?" a down-town dealer in advertising novelties was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply, "unless it grew out of the large importations of fancy pictures from Germany and France, which were brought here for the purpose of decorating boxes and book-covers, and subsequently jars and vases. There has certainly been a gradual development of artistic taste in this picture business. At first almost any kind of a decorated card would answer the purpose; then something a little more elaborate was demanded, and now the tendency seems to be toward genuine art. The greatest demand is for the finest kind of work, and both producers and dealers make more money out of such goods than any other kind. At the present rate of improvement there is no telling where this picture advertising business is going to stop. You will hear of clothiers sending out oil paintings, and shoemakers giving their customers portfolios of steel engravings next. Honestly, I think that the colored cards are giving way to steel engravings. I have already handled large quantities of business cards with beautifully-engraved steel prints upon them. Many of these are new things just gotten out for the fashionable summer resort hotels."

"From what dealers do the largest orders for picture cards come?"

"Well, I should say from the dry-goods, clothing, and grocery dealers. The fancy-goods trade uses a great many, and milliners, shoemakers, and confectioners also have them in general use. Hatters are always on the alert to pick up novelties in the way of advertising."

The vast proportions which this business of manufacturing decorated and unique business cards has assumed, and the wide range it has taken in the way of coloring and design, can best be ascertained by visiting the numerous novelty printing establishments in Nassau, Beekman, and one or two neighboring streets. Not only have scores of quaint devices, more or less beautiful, been given to the public through the ingenuity of these concerns, but other advertising novelties are being prepared for the fall trade which will put to shame all those preceding. The manufacturers are not confining themselves to printers' ink either. Crayon and water-colors are being freely used, and combinations of the printer's skill with the work of the best steel engravers also give promise of attractive results. A member of one firm stated with pardonable satisfaction that work was very brisk, and that the waste of cardboard in trimmings, etc., in his shop alone amounted to about 2,000 pounds per week. Many of the popular sets of grotesque, seaside, and theatrical cards which were first issued last year are now being reproduced in vast quantities. The cards containing portraits of actors and actresses are in great demand among tobacco and cigaret dealers and saloon-keepers. Restaurant-keepers are partial to comic pictures, or cards bearing fruit or floral emblems. The gold-faced cards with bunches of flowers or sprigs of vine are sold readily everywhere, and they are printed by the ton. A very pretty advertisement for a crockery establishment is an imitation china teacup and saucer, the name of the firm appearing on the side of the cup. These are printed in five or six different colors, are cut out with a die, and sold at wholesale for from $3.50 to $4 per thousand. New sets of florists' cards are being prepared for circulation. They are printed on a single sheet of translucent cardboard, some having the shape and appearance of bouquets of flowers and others resembling dainty little baskets of flowers with a white card attached. Upon this white card, of course, may be printed the name of the firm issuing the device. Other cards appropriate for the florists' trade are ordinary pictures of ladies' hands holding tiny bunches of violets, mignonet, or daisies, a lily, or a rose. There are sets of cards designed especially for grocers, shoemakers, jewelers, druggists, etc., representing in a laughable manner some peculiar feature in each business. Some of these "trades cards," as they are called, are cut out in the shape of butter-tubs, shoes and slippers, clocks and bottles.

Second only to the most artistic plaques in beauty and in price are the delicate tinted "folders" which are so frequently used by fashionable trades-people to announce their wares and by caterers as menu cards. These "folders" are made in various sizes, and generally bear a title-page of peculiar attractiveness. Plain colors are used in printing them, and the pink and blue shades are very pretty. A large lot of these "folders" eight by five inches in size, is to be manufactured here for a firm in Boston at a cost of $45 per thousand, and each card will have upon its title-page a dainty steel engraving representing different scenes from Shakspeare's plays. On the last page will be a picture of a flower or bird and the winter announcement and catalog of the Boston firm will appear on the inside pages. Confidence is expressed by dealers in the finer grades of advertising goods that there will soon be an extensive demand for fine engravings on business catalogs and cards. The people have had so much color laid before them, it is said, that they will turn with relief to pictures of a more subdued and artistic character. One Nassu street concern has an engraver now at work making small portraits of well-known actresses which are to be used on the reverse side of some of these folding cards. A very pretty novelty that is soon to make its appearance is a tambourine printed in colors, and having on the "drum" an artistic picture of a Spanish girl in the act of dancing to the music of the tambourine. This will be larger and more expensive than the usual line of advertising devices, but its projectors have orders for 100,000 already. A large, old-fashioned teapot, embossed and embellished with flowers, has been in quite extensive use during the past spring. The plaques and palets have arrived at such a degree of popularity that they are becoming common, yet they are still being manufactured in great quantities. Exquisit portraits and fancy pictures appear on some of them. Small round plates are now being made with an imitation $5 National bank bill and two or three gold coins lying upon them, and other plates are made to resemble card-cases with four or five business or visiting cards, apparently resting upon a cluster of violets or rose-buds. Among other pretty devices shown the reporter was a series of dainty little palm-leaf fans decorated with delicate floral emblems and occasionally a child's face. Thousands of these will be used by milliners and dealers in fancy goods. The list of advertising novelties would not be complete without mentioning the Oscar Wilde sunflower, with its broad, bright yellow border and black centre. This sunflower has been seen almost everywhere for several months past, and it is used as an advertising medium by at least a score of tradesmen. Sometimes the flower is smoothly round, sometimes its border is scalloped, and at other times it appears with a neatly pointed border. But no matter in what way the shape may have been modified, it has proved a popular agent to tell the people of the merits of somebody's toothache-drops, or somebody else's skin compound. In fact, it has become almost as ubiquitous as the pasteboard foot-rules, paper tape-measures, and card cigaret-cases that have afflicted the public for so long.

One ingenious manufacturer has devised a series of satirical pen and ink and water-color sketches which is beginning to command attention in the trade. These sketches or caricatures are drawn by hand on neat gold, bevel-edge cards, and, although expensive, they may be used very effectively for advertising purposes. Each subject is varied in design, and familiar sayings are illustrated in a strikingly original manner. For instance, Enoch Arden is represented as returning to Philip Ray's well-filled house dressed in the hight of fashion, and bearing a plethoric valise in his hand. The meaning of the familiar saying "Every dog has his day," is shown by the forced entrance of a dog into a sausage factory, and "Two souls with but a single thought" is the expressive title of a picture of two eager urchins reaching simultaneously into a jar of jam.

JULY WEATHER.

Red-Hot Temperature, Fine Crops, and Terrible Cyclones, All Over the Country—Forecasts of a Southern Weather Prophet.

ASHVILLE, Ala. June 27.—*To the Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:* You wish to know what the outlook for July is. For the crop prospects I will say, in a word, excellent. Of course this opinion is to be underatood only so far as meteorological conditions favor good crop prospects. My allusion in the Montgomery *Advertiser* of April to the storms of June was widely circulated in the Southern Press, but I think escaped attention beyond this section. I had hoped, however, in 1880 and 1881, in my various communications on the phenomenal aspects of 1881 and 1882, to excite inquiry in this direction. Certainly I was explicit enough both as to the causes and the results of the cycle of disturbances through which our planet has been and is now passing, and which by the natural forces in operation is likely to continue to excite for some time to come the disturbing conditions of the earth.

July is not unlikely to witness a continuation of these terrible storm areas over the country. Since I first directed notice to them this year about the last of March, when I announced that we were entering on an interval of dangerous cyclones, I trusted that I might be deceived by unlooked-for conditions not taken in the estimate then, which, while they would confuse or perplex my ideas of the causes upon which my opinion was grounded, would relieve my apprehension of the results anticipated; but as each storm interval marked out by me presented its evidence that I had not mistaken the fearful indications, I became convinced that my worst apprehension would be realized.

The heat of July will be oppressive enough, I assure you. One thing I am convinced of is that the heat of July will be very prostrating and continue throughout the month, after the shaking-up you may expect in the first week. The first week will open up hot, but the temperature may be reduced somewhat by a series of storms in the South, West, and Middle districts. Then will begin the most terrible series of local and general storms that perhaps ever ravaged the Great West and Northwest. While this work of wreck and havoc is going on in the quarters mentioned, storm vibrations will be felt in the North and Northeast, and undoubtedly extending along our Atlantic coast, resulting in much damage to property, and, I fear, loss of life. As you will see intimated in my monthly forecast for July, in addition to the weather for the month for the Eighth District, I expect brisk times along the lakes and in the lake States during the month. The month will close with a grand, and, let us hope, less destructive movement from the Gulf to the lakes, or I may say throughout our given areas.

But, notwithstanding these grounds of apprehension, I do not think the prospect of harvest in the West will be materially affected. There will be individual losses, of course, and perhaps much damage to crops in localities, yet unless the storms are very general and protracted, no very serious loss is likely to follow. I do not look for this. GEORGE K. CATHER.

SEVENTY TWIN BROTHERS.

A Curious Story, Showing How a Band of Cree Indians Were Fooled.

Helena (Mont.) Independent.

The following incident, which was related to an *Independent* reporter yesterday by a gentleman just arrived from the British Possessions, is sufficiently novel to entitle it to a place in our columns. It occured, we are assured, about 100 miles from Fort Walsh last winter. A band of Cree Indians woke up one snowy morning to find that about a dozen of their choicest ponies had been taken during the night. Pursuit was soon organized and within a few hours a fresh trail was found in the snow. After following the trail some thirty miles it entered the Saskatchewan River, the animals evidently heading for a wooded island in the middle of the river. Smoke was rising from among the rocks and trees on the island. After some reconnoitering an opening which seemed to be the mouth of a cave could be seen in the face of the rocks. Presently a single Indian—a Piegan, the pursuers decided from his appearance—showed up in front of the opening. He was painted and arrayed gaudily. Pretty soon a dog at his feet scented the Crees, and began growling and barking. The Piegan instantly turned and entered the cave. In a moment another Piegan came around the rocks and also went in; then another, and another, and another, there being but a few seconds between them. The Crees lay silently in the bushes watching and counting, until upwards of fifty Piegans had come around the rocks and gone into the cave, and still they kept coming. What seemed remarkable, was the fact that all these Indians were to all appearances exactly the same size, were dressed and painted exactly alike, each carried a Winchester rifle, and, most remarkable of all, each one seemed a little lame in the left foot, limping slightly. They were a gaudy crowd, and the Crees counted seventy of them. That seemed to be all, for no more came. As the idea of seventy twins was an impossibility the superstitious Crees naturally concluded that the evil spirit had something to do with it, for there was no doubt that there were seventy Piegan Indians on the island who were all exactly alike. The Crees had counted them several times as they filed in and out of the cave.

So thoroughly were they filled with the idea that the devil was mixed up with the twin brother mystery that even when reinforcements arrived, which was within a few hours, they were very reluctant to attack the island. While they were debating what to do one less superstitious than the rest volunteered to swim over to the island during the night and investigate. He did so. On approaching the supposed cave he was surprised to find it was no cave at all, but only an opening leading some ten feet into the rock where it made a crook and came out on the other side. The opening at this opposit side was out of sight from the shore, and here a fire was burning, and a solitary gaudily-attired Indian sleeping beside it. The stolen ponies were tethered near by. It required but a glance to understand what had seemed so mysterious before. The sleeping Indian was the only occupant of the island, and the apparent presence of sixty-nine other warriors was caused by a sharp trick of the Piegan Chief.

PROFLIGATE BERLIN.

Bismarck's Boys and Prince Battenberg.

Philadelphia Press.

Social Berlin preserves the outward forms of a Puritan colony, while under the rose the passion flower and the daffodil grow in rank luxuriance.

Though doing their best, the Bismarck boys, Counts Herbert and John, have of late been rivaled in profligacy by their lordly associates. It is the gossip of the "Brauereis" that the imposing portes of the Palace Radiziwill, the official residence of Prince Bismarck, have been closed to the irrestrainable John. He has been from his boyhood up a burden to the paternal Bismarck. His pranks were the sorrow of the Bismarck party and the scorn and butt of the Liberals. Some years ago he horrified the respectable "yunkers"—that is to say, the rock-rooted Bourbons of the Empire—by an open escapade with one of the soubrets of the opera. His liaison was, however, thrown in the shade by a simultaneous event which occupied the social factors of the capital. This was the marriage of the Prince Henry, of Reuss, with an agile rider in a so-called American circus, which for many seasons astonished and delighted the wondering burghers of the cities of the Fatherland. But the gallantries of the young Bismarck were thought of small consequence compared with the folly of the Prince in ending his intrigue by a marriage. In royal and semi-royal society a man is allowed a great many years to sow his wild oats—providing he doesn't wind up by the folly of marrying the object of an irregular passion.

In 1877 a certain American elbowed a Lieutenant in Unter den Linden so effectually that a duel was the result. Young America was walking with his lady-love and stopping now and then to look at the photographs in the great print shops. There is no city in Europe save Rome where photographs are more abundant and cheap. As the couple moved from window to window they were conscious of the persistent scrutiny of a young officer, who, so soon as the couple stopped, made believe to be admiring the same objects, and obtruded himself so close to the young girl that she was forced several times to change sides. Young America, indignant at this persecution, jostled the intruder rather roughly; but the mute adorer affected not to notice the hints. Finally, having striven in every way to evade this persistent admiration, the American crossed the street. The officer followed, and began the same pertenacious system of covert attack. Losing patience, the American broke into an indignant remonstrance, in which he made known to the officer that he considered him a coward. Thereupon that personage handed his assailant a card and demanded an exchange. When it was made, he politely informed the American that he should hear from him during the day. The German's card bore the name—Louis von Battenberg, Lieutenant.

Sure enough, an hour later two Germans, whose cards bore princely names, called at the American hotel, and formally laid a challenge before the lover. He referred them to his friends, and the next morning at 5 o'clock the party were promptly on hand in a small wood near Potsdam. The American, having the choice of weapons, named revolvers, the men to fire until all the barrels were emptied. To this the Germans demurred, declaring that to be murder. The American would not fight upon any other terms, as he declared it was his purpose to kill the unmannerly young ruffian or be killed himself. The German is not strong as a duelist. In such cases the sword is almost exclusively used, and the pistol disconcerts these heroes. The Prince's seconds—for Battenberg was then Prince and is now ruler of Bulgaria—refused to allow their principal to be sacrificed and the affair came to an end.

Battenberg was then a youth of 21, with the light, golden hair, blue eyes, and generally seraphic beauty of the Northern races. He was the terror of all staid families of Potsdam, where his regiment rendezvoused and came to close quarters with the military authorities a score or more times. It was this boyish Lothario that broke up the tranquillity of one of the greatest houses in Prussia. He was seen at all times in the company of a rather mature Princess, who had sons of almost the Prince's age. It was his poverty, however, not his tastes, that led him to keep up the liaison. The Princess sold her jewels to keep him in pocket money, and, as gambling is one of the ineradicable vices of German aristocratic society, he found abundant opportunity to indulge his taste. It was the joke of Berlin that the Prince made the husband of his patroness keep him in money as well as the wife, for, whenever he dined with the family, cards followed the coffee, and the wife invariably lost for herself and husband. The intrigue was brought to an end by a transfer of the young Prince's regiment to Dresden, where he at once proceeded to keep up his reputation by captivating the young wife of a distinguished Russian diplomat.

The husband in this case was not so accommodating as the other. He found out the amour, and the young woman fled, begging Lothario to follow. But the youth on pleasure bent had a frugal mind. He hadn't a penny to his name. If he compromised his Lieutenancy he would be without bread to eat, let alone the luxuries that a small amount of prudence would enable him to command. He wrote his beloved that it would be madness to risk everything, and that she must continue to love him and wait. But the determined woman was not to be put off thus. She returned to Dresden in disguise, penetrated her husband's house, and carried off her diamonds and such odds and ends as could be turned into cash. The husband thought it prudent to say nothing of the affair, for he was himself compromised in another quarter. The woman was determined to remain with her lover, and it was soon observed that the Prince shared his modest quarters with a youth whom he gave out as his cousin from Baden. The "cousin" was known to a few in the caserne, but for months the affair continued unsuspected.

Had the pair not grown incautious it might have contiued forever, but they were mad enough to take places in the parquet of the opera one gala night, when a relation of the lady at once recognized her. As she was leaving the theatre with her lover the police presented themselves, and in spite of all protests carried her to prison. In the morning she was found dead, having hanged herself by tying the sleeves of a shirt together. The real name was concealed, thanks to the intervention of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, who was then living in charming seclusion with the celebrated young lady whom the Czar had forbidden the Grand Duke to marry.

Battenberg's peace of mind was restored by his return to Berlin, where the gayeties of his former escapades were renewed. He was of the very fast Bismarck boys' set. Almost any night a group of these wild young Princes might be seen at the "Orpheum," a concert garden, ballroom, and theatres on the model of the Mabille in Paris, but as much more pronounced in wickedness as a serpent is more loathsome than an eel. It would be obscenity merely to describe the ordinary proceedings of this Sybarite scene. Limits and restraints of no sort were put upon tipsy young men, all of the aristocratic classes, for the prices of admission were too steep to make it a haunt of common vice. Three or four forms of entertainment alternated. Upon one stage an opera bouffe of the wildest and most lascivious abandon; concerts in which the songs were more than Anacreontic; ballets in which the human form suffered but the most trifling restraint from costumes. Finally a superb ballroom in which the tipsy princelings tore about the smooth-waxed floor in a delirium of erotic ecstasy.

There was a legend in Berlin in 1875 that Bismarck had visited the place incognito one night, and that the first group he saw was his own younger son reeling about tipsily with a bedizened frailty, both drinking champagne from the same glass. The proprietor was hauled before the Chancellor the next day, and thenceforth the Bismarck boys were not admitted. Indeed, Berlin is as wicked as Paris, but not so open in the practice of its wickedness. The homilies of the Prussian press against the godlessness of the French might better be directed against the iniquities and hypocrisies of the sombre capital on the Spree, for, although Paris is constantly full of Germans seeking the pleasures forbidden at home, it is no secret that Berlin does not yield to Paris in the temptations that besiege the flesh.

A Thousand Tons of Rock Tumble Thundering from a Nevada Crag.

Homer (Nev.) Index.

About 11 o'clock Thursday morning the whole town was startled by a terrific roar and a jar like an earthquake, which sent people flying out of their houses in all directions. A glance up the side of Mount Olson revealed the cause of the phenomenon. One of the sharp peaks of foliated granit near the summit, loosened by the late rains, had toppled over and was rushing down a steep ravine directly toward the centre of the town with appaling force, crushing and grinding everything in its pathway. For a few moments it looked as though several houses were doomed to inevitable destruction, but fortunately the slide scattered and was checked in the talus at the foot of the cliffs, causing it to stop short of any of the buildings. One immense bowlder, weighing not less than fifty tons, came down with fearful velocity, striking the rock bench above town and breaking it in a thousand fragments, which stopped on the flat a few rods from the China houses on Clarke street. During the progress of the slide everybody was stricken with consternation, and many people sought safety in wild flight. One enterprising saloonkeeper struck out down the cañon on pressing business, making such haste that he skipped the bends of the road, taking the arms of the lake at a jump.

The editor of the *Index* went out to try and catch a delinquent subscriber on the fly. One lady gave a screech and locked her door to keep the slide out, while another ran across the street and climbed a plank fence for security. The card-players in Jack Murray's saloon left without waiting for their drinks or counting the game, and struck for the head of the cañon at a 2:20 gait. Altogether, the excitement ran as high for a few minutes as it did in the proudest times of the snow-slides last winter. It is estimated that at least 1,500 to 2,000 tons of rock came down in the slide.

One hundred baby carriages to select from at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 260 Wabash avenue.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

TONIGHT

OPENING NIGHT OF THE

THOMAS SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS

IN THE

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Admission 25 and 50c. Tickets can be secured during the day at the Exposition Building.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

LAKE FRONT.

NOW OPEN, FOR ONE WEEK.

BATCHELLER & DORIS'

GREAT INTER-OCEAN SHOW,

Circus, Menagerie, and Museum.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Grand Double Circus.

Exclusive Zoological Features.

UNPRECEDENTED ENGAGEMENT WITH

MILLIE CHRISTINE,

The Famous Two-Headed Lady.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents. Reserved Chairs, 75 cents.

A BRANCH TICKET OFFICE is now open at S. BRAINARD'S SONS' Music Store, 136 State-st., where Reserved-Seat Tickets may be purchased at the usual slight advance.

Three Performance on the Glorious Fourth, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour earlier.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK OF

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.

This Monday evening positively last performance of Sardou's great drama,

ODETTE.

Tuesday, July 4, Grand Holiday Matinee and Evening Performances of the

PASSING REGIMENT.

Wednesday evening and during the remainder of the week, Saturday Matinee, Augustin Daly's Brilliant Holiday Comedy,

NEEDLES AND PINS.

Every performance under the personal direction of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Next week, AN ARABIAN NIGHT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Late comers take back seats. Every act encored.

LAST WEEK.

Extra matinee Tuesday, July 4.

JAMES O'NEILL,

Supported by John A. Mackay, Carrie Turner, and Clara Baker, in his new and wonderful success,

AN AMERICAN KING,

By C. T. Dazey.

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Sunday, July 9—Miss Minnie Maddern and company in her new play "Foggs Ferry."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

Fourth of July Week.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE FAMOUS

4 C'S

IN

PATIENCE.

Pronounced by all to be the finest rendition of this Favorite Opera ever seen in this city.
N. B.—No advance in prices for the GRAND MATINEE, JULY 4.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE ORIGINAL

HANLONS,

And last performances of their world-renowned laughable Parisian Absurdity,

LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW, JULY 4th.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next week, the new American drama—A SQUARE MAN.

RINK OPERA-HOUSE,

Michigan-av., Lake-Front, two blocks south of Exposition Building.

This Monday evening and entire week with matinees July 4 and Saturday afternoon.

CORINNE

and strong company, with Maggie Dugan in

MASCOTTE.

Summer prices 25 and 50 cents.

BAUM'S PAVILION,

Twenty-second-st., Indiana and Cottage Grove-avs.

This and every evening this week,

MASCOTTE.

Immense hit of AMY GORDON as Bettina. Popular prices—25 cts. and 50 cts.
Tomorrow night, July 4th—Grand Display of FIREWORKS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

MISS MARGARET MATHER will make her debut in ROMEO AND JULIET Aug. 28. Photographs for sale by Willoughby, Hill & Co. See Window.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

MOTHERS. Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhœa, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.

Dr. Alex. Robertson, 1057 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

Dr. H. A. Archer, 82 Portland-av., Brooklyn: "I prescribe it as superior to any known remedy."

Dr. A. J. Green, Royerton, Ind.: "Pleasant, harmless, and wonderfully efficacious."

Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.

Millions of Delighted Mothers pronounce Castoria the most prompt and satisfactory preparation ever used. 900 drops in a bottle. 35 doses, 35 cents. Druggists are authorised to refund the cost if it fails to relieve or cure cases for which it is recommended.



It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough, and benign. Beside rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover it is the grand specific for fever and ague. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Monitor Oil Stove,

The Only Absolutely Safe

OIL STOVE

IN THE WORLD.



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE MONITOR OIL STOVE CO.,

Cleveland, Ohio.

During hot weather every housekeeper feels the necessity of doing away with the excessive heat of the Kitchen Stove or Range. This can be accomplished with the

"MONITOR OIL STOVES."

It Roasts, Broils, Bakes, Fries, Stews, Boils, will Heat Flat-Irons. In fact, will do the work of the best Cook Stove or Range to perfection.

Being always ready for use, will cook for large or small family with the smallest cost and without the least discomfort.

Stoves may be seen and all information obtained of our General Agents.

JOHN D. BANGS & CO., cor. State & Van Buren-sts.
MILTON ROGERS & SON, Omaha, Neb.
W. F. McCARROLL & SON, Ottumwa, Ia.
ADAMS BROS., Manchester, Ia.
W. HUGHES, Iowa City.
A. D. CONDIT, St. Paul, Minn.
WM. FRANKFURTH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send for Descriptive Circular, or call on our Local Agent and examine the Stoves.

Rupture.

PADDY RYAN'S TRUSS.

The details of the prize-fight in Mississippi between Sullivan and Ryan attracted the attention of Dr. A. H. Parker, President of the Common-Sense Truss Co. of Chicago, who felt confident that he could adjust a truss which would securely hold Ryan's rupture. He addresses a note to the pugilist inviting him to call at his office, 58 State-st., but Ryan had lost confidence in such supports, and a second letter was necessary to insure his appearance. Some weeks ago he called and was equipped with a Parker Retentive Truss. He has given it a fair trial, and already announces his faith in a radical cure. He had previously made efforts in most of the leading cities to secure a support that would prove effective. He expresses his views in the matter as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28, 1882.
To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure an effective support, I yielded to the appeals of Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Retentive Common-Sense Trusses, which holds my rupture so firmly that I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and I firmly believe that I shall be actually cured.
PATRICK RYAN, Chicago.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO.,

58 State-st.

The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses and Electric Stockings.

4th JULY!

EXCURSIONS!

Goodrich Transportation Co.'s

Large and Elegant Steamers will give Excursions as follows to Racine and Milwaukee: The Steamer "Chicago" will leave Chicago on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Evenings at 8 o'clock; the "Muskegon" Monday Morning at 9 o'clock; and the "Sheboygan" Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock, for

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE.

Returning, leave Milwaukee for Chicago at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. Daily.
Fare to Racine and return..........$2.50
Fare to Milwaukee and return..........3.00
Berths included. Tickets good to return up to and including July 6, 1882. The Elegant Steamers "Menominee" and "De Pere" will leave for

GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON

Daily, except Sunday, at 7 p. m. sharp. Returning, leave Grand Haven at 8 p. m. daily, except Saturday. Fare to Grand Haven and Muskegon and return only $3.00. State-room and Berth included. Secure your Tickets and Berths early at the Office on Dock. Office and Docks, Foot Michigan-av.

HURRAH FOR THE 4TH OF JULY.

Bricklayers and stonemasons, there will be a grand labor demonstration at Ogden's Grove on July 4th; all members of the U. A. A. B. are requested to attend at the hall at 8 a. m. sharp.
HENRY MELRICK, Grand Marshal.
P. Wakeman, M. Callighan, F. Murray, Wm. Maher, Assistants.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the north door of the Custom-House Building, Chicago, at the hour of 11 a. m. on July 18, 1882, a quantity of unclaimed and seized merchandise, consisting of dynamos, lamps and fixtures, cattle spice, tooth-ache cure, family salve, Indian mixture, sheep dips, portable baths, Spence's metal, cigarettes, gin, beer, three gold watches, and three gold chains.

Also, a lot of unserviceable and condemned furniture and property, consisting of one, two, and six-light bronze chandeliers, revolving chairs, common chairs, stools, tables, lounges, water-coolers and stands, pigeon-hole cases, letter-press stand, letter-case, and thirty-two yards Brussels carpet. Pamphlets giving description of goods can be obtained at the Custom-House.
JESSE SPALDING,
Collector of Customs and Custodian United States Custom-House.

WEDDING CARDS.

Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving, at lowest cash prices.
BIRMINGHAM BROS.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. N. Deitz, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Sherman.

S. A. Tucker, of New York, is at the Tremont.

M. J. Riley, of Boston, Mass., is at the Palmer.

John F. Long, of Dallas, Tex., is at the Palmer.

T. H. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., is at the Palmer.

J. S. White, of Denver, Colo., is at the Palmer.

J. S. Cockade, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Sherman.

P. S. Lowell, of Boston, Mass., is at the Tremont.

C. H. Cooke, of Providence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

Morris A. Bagby, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Tremont.

C. W. Hartley, of Goodland, Ind., is at the Sherman.

W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, Ia., is a guest of the Briggs.

Col. T. M. Isett, of Montreal, Canada, is at the Palmer.

A. H. Wood, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Tremont.

W. G. Simmons, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

Fred A. Taylor, of Sioux Falls, Ia., is at the Sherman.

J. R. Dilworth, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

Andy McLaughlin, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gates, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Palmer.

J. W. Markley and servant, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Milford Owen, of Birmingham, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. J. Wentz Wilson, of New Mexico, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gellett, of Pittsburg, Pa., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the Palmer.

W. L. Green and L. D. Noak, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Sherman.

Dr. I. Haas, of Evansville, Ind., is in the city a guest of the Briggs.

M. T. Connor and T. J. Ranney, of Pittsburg, Pa., are at the Briggs.

George L. Smith and George C. Irwin, of Boston, Mass., are at the Sherman.

J. T. Clark, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Yesterday morning Archbishop Feehan confirmed a class of 200 children at St. Stanislaus Polish church.

William B. Roe, of London, Eng.; William G. Sharp and A. Marshal, of Melbourne, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific.

J. H. Drake, Assistant General Manager and Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Frank Hatton, First-Assistant Postmaster-General, is at the Grand Pacific, en route to his home at Burlington, Ia.

Robert Finley, caught having in his possession a lady's cloak and a coat that didn't belong to him, was captured by the Desplaines street police and charged with larceny.

The Twenty-fourth Illinois Veterans held their regular monthly meeting yesterday at 3 p. m., at 171 North Clark street. After a short business session the company adjourned for a social time.

The plumbers and gasfitters, accompanied by about 300 of their friends, went to Auburn, a station on the Rock Island Road, to play a match game of base-ball yesterday. The plumbers were victorious by a score of 18 to 11.

James Tripp, W. A. Marsh, T. S. Jackson, and one or two other shining lights in the profession of confidence operating, were run in at the armory by Central Station detectives yesterday. They will probably be charged with vagrancy.

O. V. Tousley, Minneapolis, Minn., is registered at the Palmer House. Mr. Tousley has recently been appointed United States Consul at Trieste, Austria, and is en route for his post. He will stop a few days with his sister, Mrs. N. H. Warren, 474 La Salle avenue.

F. W. Anderson, La Crosse, Wis.; D. Buchanan, Cincinnati, O.; Charles A. Reed, Montpelier, Vt.; Charles K. Sackett, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Charles F. Huddleston, Albany, N. Y.; Mathew Graff, Pittsburg, Pa.; and John F. Low, Havana, Cuba, are at the Leland.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Samuel Burkhardt, 16 years of age, and living at No. 8 Thirty-fifth court, fell off a train at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Stewart avenue and received a slight fracture of the skull. He will recover. He was taken home.

The Automatic Fan and Ventilator Company, of Chicago, have elected Charles Duen, President; Frank Schweinfurth, Vice-President; A. R. Wilson, Treasurer, Secretary, and General Superintendent. Directors—Joseph Wurtzner, Frank Schweinfurth, Charles Duen, and A. R. Wilson.

The first accident of the idiot-and-his-revolver series occurred yesterday in the Thirty-fifth street district. About 1 o'clock Miss Mary Nolan, of No. 3229 Ullman street, was standing in her doorway when a shot fired by some unknown person struck her on the side of the head, inflicting a slight wound. The police are looking for the individual who did the shooting, but with small chances for success.

The Countess, which started in the yacht race for Milwaukee Saturday afternoon, put back shortly after owing to the rough sea which was prevailing; not because the vessel couldn't withstand the storm, but it was pleasanter on land than on the water. She remained anchored near the outer pier all night, and yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock started for Milwaukee in good trim for making the trip.

Denis Ryan, a partner of "Bid" Houlihan and other thugs and pickpockets of his calibre, was found at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets last night by Officer James Derrig threatening to "do" everything in the neighborhood. Derrig placed him under arrest, and with the assistance of Officer Valee took Ryan in spite of his desperate resistance to the Desplaines Street Station. Upon searching him a gold watch with the ring twisted out was found in his pocket, and it will be held for identification while he is locked up to await developments.

The Liberal League or Free Thinkers held their regular Sunday night meeting in their hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, last night. It was advertised that Judge Joel Tiffany would deliver a lecture on "Infidelity," but he stated that the lecture was too long, and he could not do the subject justice in the time allotted to him, and he substituted in its stead a paper on "Human Mentality." The usual discussion followed the reading of the paper, and the audience seemed to largely coincide with the speaker.

Officer Patrick H. Hussey, for several years Desk-Sergeant at the Rawson Street Police Station, died at his residence, No. 716 Dudley street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning of consumption, after an illness of about six months. He had been a member of the force since February, 1872, and was a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and a subscriber to the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The funeral arrangements will be completed early this week.

Ætna Lodge, No. 159, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at its regular meeting Thursday evening, June 29, elected the following as its officers for the ensuing term: M. W., W. J. Parsons; F., A. C. Snyder; O., C. S. Horne; Recorder, James Watson; Financier, E. A. Clark; Receiver, George W. Hoof; G., John E. McMahon; I. W., F. Mayer; O. W., M. Frarrenholtz; Trustee, George E. Beckwith; Organist, George Schleiffarth. The newly elected officers will be installed Thursday evening, at the hall of the lodge, corner of Centre avenue and Clark street, by Deputy Grand Master Workman George W. Linn, assisted by P. M. W. Peter Buschwah, H. B. Briggs, and John C. Scales.

Batcheller & Doris' Inter-Ocean show, circus, museum, and menagerie, arrived in the city last evening, coming direct from St. Louis, where they played last week to very remunerative business. A parade will be given this morning, and will travel the following route: Starting at 9 o'clock from the Lake-Front grounds, south on Wabash avenue to Twenty-second street, to Indiana avenue, to Twenty-Fourth street, to State street, to Harrison street, to Clark street, to Monroe street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington street, to Wabash avenue, and thence to the exhibition grounds. Performances will be given at 2 in the afternoon and at 8 in the evening every day during the week. An extra entertainment will be presented tomorrow "the Fourth," at 10 a. m. Millie Christine, the "two headed lady," is to be examined by a number of medical experts at the Palmer House this afternoon.

The Old Soldiers, under the auspices of the Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R., held their annual picnic at Silver Leaf Grove yesterday afternoon and evening. About 1,000 persons were on the ground at one time, and the officers estimated they would realize about $200, which will be devoted to the relief fund of the G. A. R. The crowds were orderly and well behaved, and everybody appeared to enjoy themselves. The athletic sports were the attraction of the day, and, although not participated in by any athletes of extraordinary ability, they were the occasion of much fun, and served to relieve the monotony of dancing, swinging, and flirting. Commander Carmichael and his staff of assistants managed the picnic in a most efficient manner, and the whole affair was a credit to the old soldiers and the Whittier Post.

The Barbers' United Association met yesterday in Schlosser Block. Speeches were made urging the members to earnest work in strengthening the membership of the organization. The object of the Barbers' Association, as stated by their constitution, is to help its members in misfortune rather than to protect them in trade. The *Tonsorial Clipper*, published at 216 West Lake street, is encouraged by the association, though not connected with it. There will be a public installation of the following officers July 16: George H. Froboese, Grand Master; George Mermann, Senior Master; J. W. Fitz, Junior Master; Henry Gity, Past Grand Master; John F. Chorengel, Recording Secretary; Joseph B. Lenan, Financial Secretary; B. Bauer, Treasurer; John Soerup, Chaplain; Maurice Kohn, Inside Guard; R. Kronenberg, Outside Guard.

The Lincoln Park Congregational Society will dedicate their finished and commodious church edifice, corner of Mohawk street and Garfield avenue, Thursday evening, July 6. Through the rare liberality of friends and special divine blessing upon their efforts, not a penny of deficiency remains to cloud the joy of their dedication services, and they cordially invite a general attendance on this occasion of their special interest. The program of exercises will include addresses from leading pastors, participation of representatives of sister denominations, music appropriate to the occasion by a special choir of some forty voices, aside from the interesting services of presenting and dedicating the building. The dedication sermon will be preached the following Sabbath morning, July 9, with the baptism of children, reception of members, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Mr. F. G. Ensign, representing the American Sunday-School Union, occupied the pulpit of the Tabernacle Congregational Church yesterday morning, and spoke of the necessities of the Sunday-school work. Parents were responsible to God for the education and training of the little ones, they having been likened after Him, and He having set the example for the world. There was no question so great or essential as religious education, and it applied with particular force to the children. The foundation of our Government really rested upon the Bible, and public morality depended upon the promotion of its teachings, just as the safety of our homes and the security of our business depended upon a healthy moral condition. Jails and penitentiaries were well enough, but they were not corrective, and their necessity would not exist but for the want of an interest in education, or for the fact that the scope of education was so limited.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The members of the Englewood Union Veteran Club have received neat invitation to be present at a lawn sociable to be given at the residence of President and Mrs. H. A. Parker, 6716 Wentworth avenue, on the evening of July 4. A display of fireworks will be given, and a pleasant time is anticipated by the club. A game of base-ball will be played on the Englewood public square on the Fourth between a nine from the Pan-Handle Road and the Englewood nine. The game will commence at 4 o'clock p. m.

The Sons of Temperance will observe the Fourth by a picnic in one of the beautiful groves near Englewood. An invitation is extended to all kindred organizations in Chicago and Cook County to join with them. A procession will be formed at Lake Shore and Rock Island depot after the arrival of the trains at 9:30 a. m., and will march to the grounds. An interesting program for the occasion has been arranged.

The members of the Englewood Geneva Lake Camping Association are arranging for a big time on the Fourth at their camp. Most of the members have left for the lake, and others will follow today.

A partial test of the machinery which is to increase the supply of water for the Town of Lake was made last Thursday in the presence of the Board of Trustees. With a steam pressure of sixty pounds the pumps gave a pressure of fifty-eight pounds at the works, forty-eight pounds at Englewood, and twenty-three pounds at the Stock-Yards. The boilers will carry a pressure of 160 pounds, which it is estimated will give a water-pressure of 100 pounds at the Stock-Yards. The capacity of the works now is 15,000,000 gallons per day, which is supplied as follows: The Holly engine 2,500,000, the Knowles compound engine 4,500,000, and the two new Gaskell engines combined, 8,000,000. A formal test will be made this week, and the new machinery accepted. It is expected that the new Hyde Park works will be be completed in the next two weeks, which will give an additional supply to the Town of Lake.

Superintendent Holmes, of the South Side City Railroad, has issued an order allowing passengers to be transferred from the Fifty-fifth street line to the Stock-yards line without extra charge, and vice versa.

The extension of the street-car line to Sixty-third street on State will be a great convenience, and will be appreciated by the residents of Englewood.

CUMMINGS.

The official documents changing the name of the post-office at Irondale to Cummings have arrived from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Williams and child have left Cummings for New York, and will sail within a few days for Wales, to be absent about two months. Mr. Williams is one of the leading men among the strikers, and is the delegate from the Calumet Mills when any meeting of the several districts of the Amalgamated Association is held. The trip is made in the interest of his health.

PROHIBITION.

Miss Willard's Lecture on the Recent Iowa Election.

Miss Frances E. Willard spoke last evening in Union Park Congregational Church on the results of the recent Iowa election and the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. She said that the victory was not an accident, but was organized, preëmpted, and captured by consecrated common sense. After the War there was an apathy on the temperance question. The returning soldiers had been too long a time away from the influences of the household. A season of interest followed, and the saloons were routed horse, foot, and dragoons in 250 towns and villages. This was in 1874. The crusade resulted in sober, second thought, which was organization. The Woman's Christian Temperance Association today has branches in 3,000 towns. The Band of Hope was established. In Iowa in 1875 a Prohibition candidate received but 1,400 votes. Petitions were gotten up by the women. One party consented to submit an amendment to the people. The measure was pressed through two Legislatures, and it was agreed to bring it before the people at a special election, when the issue should not be influenced by political prejudices. Outside speakers were brought in. The opposition was active and energetic. The campaign was carried on by the temperance people on the basis of earnest, womanly, Christian influence. The speaker went on to give several instances of scenes at the polls in Marion, Ia., where she was, including the story of a German clergyman who distributed ballots for the amendment at the close of the regular morning service. The rest of the address consisted chiefly of interesting anecdotes told in Miss Willard's most impressive and eloquent style.

President Magoun, of Grinnell College, followed with a brief address, in which he said that much as he regretted the destruction of the college buildings he would rather have suffered it than to have seen the amendment lost.

The exercises were prolonged with singing and prayer, a liberal collection having been taken up for the temperance cause.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

At No. 135 West Quincy there is a vacant lot upon which was erected a swing and which, during the fine afternoons and evenings, is frequented by as tough a lot of loafers as the West Side can produce. At 7 o'clock yesterday evening two of the toughs, William Walsh, of No. 101½ Quincy street, and Thomas Tevlin, of No. 107½ Quincy street, got into a row over the swing and quickly came to blows. Tevlin finally drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his opponent twice, one of the cuts being in the left side of the neck. Having knocked him down, Tevlin then brutally kicked him, and then left. Walsh was carried home by his friends and attended by Dr. Rowan, who says his wounds are not serious. The Desplaines street police are hunting for Walsh.

William Gaston and James Tracey, two Twenty-second street toughs, about 18 years of age, got into a row at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, and Gaston cut Tracey in the left arm with a pocket-knife. Tracey was taken to his home, No. 3,006 Fifth avenue, and Gaston, who was arrested by Officer Dennis Kay, was locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Suburban Attractions and Places of Resort.

To judge by the crowds which are visiting the various pleasure resorts in Hyde Park every pleasant day, and the numerous attractions announced for the Fourth, it would seem that the visitors from the city tomorrow will be numbered by thousands. To the patriotic public who intend to celebrate the day by a breath of country air, the following information will be of interest:

To those who leave the city for a day of quiet enjoyment, the South Park will undoubtedly offer the greatest attraction. Desirable locations are set apart in both the East and West Parks for picnic parties. In the West Park are located the Zoölogical and Botanical Gardens. In the East Park Lake Michigan affords a long stretch of pleasant beach, and boats are to be had upon the artificial lake. Refreshments may be obtained at either park, in the West at the Park Retreat, which is under the management of the Park Commissioners, and in the East the Baptist Church in connection with the South Side Women's Temperance Union will have charge of that department. The West Park is most easily reached by the Cottage Grove avenue cars, which connect at Thirty-ninth street with the dummy running directly to the grounds.

The park phaetons also leave the terminus of the street car line at Thirty-ninth street every ten minutes, and make the tour of the parks at a charge of a few cents for each passenger.

The suburban trains of the Illinois Central, running at short intervals, take passengers directly to the grounds at South Park Station at 25 cents for the round trip.

At the Woodlawn picnic grounds, the Roman Catholic Churches of the village will hold a union picnic, with the usual attractions. At 4 p. m. Judge Moran will read the Declaration of Independence.

At Pullman an elaborate program of athletic exercises is announced. At 9 a. m. the two rival base-ball clubs, the Athletics and Brown Stockings, will play a match-game to decide which club shall in the future bear the name of "The Pullman Base-Ball Club." In the afternoon the winning club will play the Pastimes of Chicago. Boating, cricket, and and other athletic sports will occupy the remainder of the day. Visitors can reach Pullman by the Illinois Central.

The Lake George Sportsmen's Association will hold a grand medal contest and tournament at their grounds at Lake George, Ind. Many of the contests will be open to all comers. A large platform has been built and an orchestra engaged for a hop in the evening. Trains leave Van Buren street on the Lake Shore Road at 7:35 a. m., 12:01 and 3:40 p. m. A train leaves the Union Depot at 9:05 a. m., over the Fort Wayne. Conveyances meet these trains at Whiting, Sheffield, and Colehour to convey visitors to the club grounds.

Washington Heights and Blue Island can be reached over the Rock Island Road.

Cedar Lake, Ind., which has been visited by crowds during the last two weeks, is accessible by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road.

Riverdale and Wildwood afford excellent picnic grounds, as well as boating and fishing, to be reached over the Illinois Central.

Burnside Post G. A. R. No. 109 will hold a basket picnic at Clarke's Point, on the Lake Shore, about one mile north of South Chicago, getting to the ground by wagon from South Chicago.

At Colehour several large German and Socialistic picnics will be held, accessible by the Michigan Southern.

The Riverdale Gun Club will hold a shoot at their grounds at Riverdale.

A shooting tournament, occupying nearly the whole day, will take place at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing.

The Kenwood Lawn-Tennis Club will hold a tournament in the afternoon at their grounds on the lake shore at Kenwood. The ladies of the neighborhood will be present as spectators and refreshments served to the invited guests.

Labor Picnic at Ogden Grove.

The Trade and Labor Assembly met at No. 57 North Clark street yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the labor demonstration on the Fourth of July at Ogden Grove. The procession will form in the following order: Division I, consisting of Chief-Marshal Rodgers and the Trades Assembly, invited guests, and speakers, in carriages; Typographical Union No. 16, German Typographical Union No. 9, Trunkmakers' Union, Tanners and Curriers, Horseshoers, Shoemakers. Division II. Seamen's Union, Sewing-Girls' Union (in carriages), Iron-Molders, Stone-Masons, Tinners, Painters, Gasfitters. Division III. Bricklayers' Union, Stone-Cutters, Woodworking Machine Hands, Cigarmakers' Union No. 14, Cigar-Packers, Silver-Gilders, Varnishers and Finishers, Upholsterers. Division IV. Carpenters and Joiners, Boxmakers, Brickmakers, Team-Owners. Other unions not provided for above will be assigned on the morning of the parade.

Division I. will form on Randolph street, facing west, the right resting on Desplaines street. Division II. will form on Desplaines street, south of Randolph, facing north. Division III. will form on Washington street, facing east, the right resting on Desplaines street. Division IV. will form on Desplaines street, north of Randolph, facing south.

The procession will move at 10:30 a. m. over the following line of march: On Randolph street to Halsted street, south on Halsted to Adams, east on Adams to State, to Lake, to Clark, to Chicago avenue, to Wells, to Division, to Sedgwick, to North avenue, to Clybourn, and on that street to Ogden Grove. There will be a countermarch on North avenue. At the grove there will be the usual picnic festivities, with speaking in the afternoon. Congressman March, of Maine, and Gen. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, will be the principal speakers.

Mr. Redman, President of the Bakers' Union, reported to the assembly that he had been "bounced" three times in succession from situations in bakeries because of his position in the union, and in company with some other union men he had determined to start a coöperative bakery. They would make the best bread and they wanted to be appointed bakers to the Trades Assembly. A resolution was passed to give the coöperative bakery all the assembly patronage, and request all the unions to do the same.

Mr. Powers introduced the matter of labor-strikes as the question is now before Congress, but consideration was deferred until the next meeting in two weeks.

Mr. Randall tendered his resignation as Corresponding Secretary of the assembly, and Mr. J. Spohn was unanimously elected to the vacancy. The Financial Secretary reported the receipts for the past six months, $378.81. Mr. Foley, of the cigarmakers, said when Congress increased the tax on cigars from $5 to $6 the bosses took the extra dollar off the workmen's wages. Now a bill was before Congress to reduce the tax to $4. If it passed the union would demand an advance of $1 on their wages.

After some routine business the assembly adjourned.

Sea's Fourth of July.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—I desire to publicly express my appreciation of the encouragement and support that I am receiving in my preparations for our city's Fourth-of-July celebration from the press, from the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Gen. Martin Beem, Prof. Walter C. Lyman, Charles Morris, the Chicago Base-Ball Club, the Acting Chief of Police, and each and all of the many others without whose assistance my endeavor could not have been the credit to the city that is now assured, and to whom all who join in honoring our Nation's birthday should feel, as do I, greatly indebted. S. GUY SEA.

THE TURF.

Today's Races at the Jockey Club Park.

The clear and cool weather of yesterday put the track at the driving-park in excellent condition, and the probabilities are that there will be a large crowd in attendance this afternoon. There are five good races on the card, including the Nursery Stakes, for 2-year-olds, which brings Milton Young's colt Ascender and the California colt Lucky B. together again. Both Mr. Young and the California turfmen have backed their colts heavily to win, and the race will be a most exciting one. Besides this there were to be a two-mile-heat race and three dashes, in which good horses are entered. Altogether, an afternoon of good sport may be looked for. The Fourth of July program arranged for tomorrow is a good one. There will be twelve good races on the card and racing will begin promptly at 12 o'clock. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation of the large crowd that will be present, and it will be a gala day at the track. The Battery D entertainment, with the sweepstakes, drills, etc., will take place Wednesday, and all tickets sold for last Friday will be good them.

A Mouse and a Clam—A Little Story Told by a Regular Attendant at Church.

Fall River Correspondence Providence Journal.

One night last week, at a late hour, a gentleman of this city, who, as a matter of habit, rarely retires before midnight, had occasion at that "witching hour" to attend to the furnace-fire before retiring. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the night was one to induce a feeling of "uncertainty" in the heart of the bravest. The gentleman in question never indulges in intoxicating liquors, and there is no reason to suppose that his nerves were unusually disturbed. He is very fond of clams, however, and on the morning of the day when the incident occurred had ordered a peck of clams, which were to be cooked the next day. As he descended the stair on his midnight errand, with a lamp in his hand, and shading the lamp with his hand to shield it from the draft, he observed that the bucket of clams had been left at the foot of the stairs.

Groping his way slowly down the stairs, and looking cautiously for the cellar door, he suddenly saw what appeared to be a small, white clam move gradually from the bucket, where he had hitherto been reposing peacefully with his mates, and work his way steadily and quickly across the cellar floor and mount the wall at the further side of the cellar, to a distance of three feet from the floor. Never having seen a clam walk before, and being especially interested in the apparent fact of the ability of a clam to climb a cellar wall, the gentleman courageously determined to investigate the matter in the interest of science and curiosity. He placed the lamp at a convenient position, took up a piece of barrel hoop and boldly advanced, resolving to become a martyr to science if need be. The white object proved to be indeed a clam, but the clam had used other means of locomotion than its own in navigating across the cellar floor. An indiscreet mouse had walked over the bucket of clams, and an ambitious clam had fastened his nippers on the mouse's tail. The mouse becoming frightened at the advent of the gentleman above mentioned started for his hole in the wall, when he was compelled to stop on account of the shell-fish attachment to his tail.

The gentleman who narrates the incident is very respectable and is a regular attendant at church.

HUNTING THE WILD BOAR.

Capt. Chapman's Adventures—A Boar Which Lifted a Pony Bodily.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

LEVANT, May 20.—It was in the Bengal Presidency, India, that the veteran hunter, Capt. Henry Chapman, engaged in what proved the most exciting sport of his life. He had shot the tiger, the leopard, the elephant, the buffalo, and other beasts, but his contest with a wild boar surpassed them all. When the Captain set off in quest of a huge beast which he had seen several times he was confident of bringing him down, his failure to do so in former instances being due, as he told himself, to the fact that he was caught unprepared. In the first place, he bestrode a thoroughly trained horse—a blooded little pony, lithe and supple, and one that had been so drilled in the sport that he not only understood the animal fully, but enjoyed the sport of pursuing him as much as did his rider. Capt. Chapman's weapon was a sharp-pointed spear, some seven feet in length. This is to be carried firmly in his right hand, with the point projecting a foot or more in front of the stirrup-iron. The other end of the bamboo shaft is weighted with lead, and it must be held with an iron grip or it will serve no good. When it is in this position the horse is wheeled to one side, as the boar charges, and the weapon is thus presented in such a fashion that the beast impales himself upon it. This, of course, is when the game does just as the hunter wishes him to do; but the beast is not always so accommodating, and not infrequently he upsets all calculations by departing with terrific energy upon a program of his own.

Capt. Chapman rode at an easy pace toward a patch of wild sugar-cane, in which the boar was fond of gorging himself during the night, after which he would trot back to his home in the jungle a number of miles away. These animals generally spend the darkness in cramming themselves in this fashion, and when they reach their retreats, pass most of the day in sleep. To venture in their lair would be as dangerous as to creep in upon a tigress guarding her young, and the most daring hunter could not be persuaded to think of such a thing. The favorit custom is to drive out the boar just at daylight, or to come upon him on his way home. He is then apt to be so gorged with food (for they are literal "hogs" in the way of eating) that he is somewhat slower and more drowsy than usual.

The sun was just rising when the Captain reached the cane. The suppressed excitement of his pony showed that the sagacious animal suspected what was impending, and most probably knew that the magnificent game was near at hand; but the horse was so well trained that he was as obedient as a child. After riding slowly some distance through the edge of the cane, Capt. Chapman stopped his animal and listened. Instantly he heard some large body moving through the stalks, whose agitation showed the precise point from which the beast was approaching. Quite confident that it was the boar, the Captain grasped his bamboo spear and held himself ready for the encounter. Just when the boar was expected to emerge in front of the horse that was facing him, he made a swerve to the left and appeared again a hundred feet away, and trotted off with astonishing speed. This was a most exasperating disappointment to the Captain, who had drawn himself up, so to speak, to receive the charge, when none was made. The horse was as quick as his rider to understand the failure, and, without any direction, he galloped after the animal, which was speeding toward his own home as if he was in a hurry to get his nap, and had no thought or care of the horseman behind him. Capt. Chapman could not help admiring his tremendous size as he sped along in this fashion. Although he had eaten a large meal, he was quite thin in the flanks, his back being high, the bristles standing up along the spine in a way that suggested he was always in a rage over something. As is the custom of the animal, his head was down in front so that the flapping ears were about all that was seen, with the exception of the terrible tusks, which projected from the jaws, as it seemed to the hunter, like bayonets held by a soldier when charging on the double quick. His color was a dirty blue-black, and, beyond question, he was a terrific fellow, who was able to hold his own against any of the denizens of the jungle in which he made his home.

During the few seconds that the Captain was admiring the enormous boar, as he trotted at such an easy but swift pace from him, he came to the conclusion that he had committed a very imprudent thing in starting out alone to hunt such a formidable animal. The invariable custom, it may be said, is for a European to have company. He generally has several natives, a number of dogs trained to drive out the game and bring him into a position that will afford a good chance to use the spear, or at least the rifle, which is slung over the back or rests across the saddle, ready for instant use. The Captain gave his horse free rein, and he speedily struck into a sweeping gallop, but the boar, without any apparent effort, sped still more swiftly, at the same trotting gait, and the pony was forced to a run. The steed was now gaining slightly, when the hunter observed that the game was gradually working off to the right, with the purpose of making for some wooded hills, in which doubtless was his lair. Should he reach them, he might take his nap at once, without giving any thought to horses, dogs, or hunters. Leaving the hog to trot along on his swift gait, Capt. Chapman immediately wheeled his horse sharply to the right, put him on a dead run, and in a few minutes succeeded in placing himself in front of the game.

He was right in his supposition, for the boar, like an express engine coming round a curve, turned more and more, until quite soon it was coming straight toward the horse and his rider, who were braced to receive the charge, which was certain to be a terrific one. The boar, with his head lowered, his long tusks gleaming, his eyes fairly ablaze, now came straight as an arrow. When a hundred feet distant he uttered a savage, sniffing grunt and burst into a dead run for the horse and rider. Then was the time when the hunter's nerves were tested to the utmost, as were those of the trained pony.

Capt. Chapman poised the keen spear with a grip of iron, and, though the horse trembled from forelock to hoof with excitement, he held his position while that formidable beast came down upon him with such terrific momentum. Just as the pony was seemingly doomed to be clove in twain by those tremendous tusks, he leaped lightly to the left, so that the boar charged directly upon the leveled spear instead. The Captain held his breath and concentrated his strength, expecting to impale the game, but the latter was more cunning than he suspected, and he turned his head also in such a way that the point of the weapon slipped along his skull like the glancing prow of a ram against the steel-plated hull of a monitor, inflicting no injury whatever. At such a time there is no chance for a second use of the weapon, though it has been used for prodding the beast ineffectually in the back or sides. The boar shot his snout under the pony's belly, and then threw up his head with the purpose of using his fearful tusks on the animal; but there seemed to be blundering all around just then. The momentum of the boar carried his head a little further than he supposed or intended, and when he flirted his head irresistibly upward, the tusks which were meant to pierce the body of the horse, grazed the other side as much as the spear had grazed the head of the boar himself. But nothing proved the prodigious strength of this animal more than that when he raised his head he actually tilted the horse clear off his feet, and, without any apparent great effort either. Not only that, but having raised the pony, he held him thus and ran with him fully 100 feet, as a man might do with an infant clinging to his neck. The horse, all this time, was lying half on his side, kicking, pawing, and whinnying in terror, as he struggled desperately to free himself. The boar would have gone still further with him had not the beast got himself loose, and, falling to the ground, be instantly scrambled to his feet and galloped off, snorting with fright and glad enough to get away from such a formidable brute that would have made short work with a dozen of the strongest horses could he but hold them in a corner where they could not run away.

At the first charge the shock was so violent that Capt. Chapman was thrown headlong from his seat, with his rifle grasped in his hand. He was slightly stunned for a second or two, but, struggling to his feet, he saw the boar trotting off with the kicking pony extended across his neck.

"Well, well," said the Captain with a grim humor, "that's the meanest trick yet; the pig is actually stealing my horse." As soon as the pony was freed from his master, the latter stopped, and, catching sight of the hunter, emitted another furious sniff, and went for him on the full jump. Raising his rifle, Chapman took deliberate aim at the fierce front and pulled the trigger. It had no more effect than if fired against a rock of granit. The Captain moved back a step or two, intending to reserve his fire until the boar was almost upon him, for it can be seen his situation was an alarming one. But in his excitement the Captain did not think of the inequalities of the ground, and stepping into a hollow fell over backward. Before he could rise the furious boar thundered over him, jarring him terribly, but inflicting no injury, due, no doubt, to the fact that the man was in a prostrate position instead of being on his feet, as the boar supposed he was, when he struck him. Like a flash the beast wheeled to charge again, the hunter being absolutely helpless, but when almost upon him the boar checked himself with the suddenness of lightning. Glaring at the fallen enemy a moment, he gave vent to what sounded like a contemptuous sniff, and, wheeling about, trotted off toward his lair.

The reason for what might seem a singular act on the part of the boar was the strange chivalry of the animal, which prevents him in almost every case from attacking a fallen or mangled foe. Many a time, when a furious boar has seen the hunter wounded on the ground he has turned about and left him alone, while he gave his full attention to the others who were in a condition to fight as became men. Capt. Chapman understood the cause of the boar's self-restraint, but as he had another charge remaining in his rifle, he took deliberate aim at the huge beast trotting away from him, quartering in such a direction that he was confident of bringing him down. But, when the aim was sure, he carefully lowered the hammer and muttered: "If I should shoot you after your chivalrous treatment of me, I would be meaner than a hog. Go, my noble fellow, you have earned your life, and you nevermore shall be molested by me."

And he never was, it following as a corollary that Capt. Chapman himself was never afterward molested by the boar, who had unhorsed him in such fine style and then spared his life afterward.

LUCULLUS IN NEW YORK.

Out-Romaning the Romans.

Harper's Bazar.

Luxury, if it is well considered, is a good thing. We can imagine no more refined or elevated plane of existence than that of the luxurious Greeks, who made even the grave far more attractive than we do our noblest palaces. Flowers, and statues, and vases, the most exquisit paintings, the choicest gems, followed the eyes that could no longer see into the darkness of the tomb. And of their lives we read this great lesson, that unless luxury was born of a thought, unless it gave evidence of some poetic inspiration, it was not considered luxurious. They treated their most recondite of all loves—the love with which we love the dead—with a refined luxury. They carried into their feasts and into their extravagance the same exquisit economy.

But the Romans had a different idea. Profuse, lavish, ridiculous, coarse, vulgar was their luxury, if indeed the word should be so far profaned. Unnecessary food, unreal trappings, gluttony instead of gourmandism, drunkenness instead of exhilaration. Nero in place of Pericles.

These thoughts of Greeks and Romans have been forced upon us by the overwhelming luxury of the dinners and lunches of the past winter. Given one splendid dinner, and the popular emulation becomes excited. More silver and more gold, more Japanese and Chinese plates, more faïence, more favors, bouquets, painted ribbons, painted silken reticules as gay as Cleopatra's yellow sail, more bonbonnières; and so we go on loading and loading until we are not astonished to hear of one poor table whose back broke under the load of an ungrudging, an unwise, a tasteless expenditure, and as the servant placed the last candelabrum upon it, down it went, a confused heap of candles, glass, china, flowers, fruit, wine, self-regulating lamps, and dismembered caryatides of nougat.

In ruins, the Greek temple is not ignoble; it is sad, but it is still beautiful. In ruins, the modern dinner-table was ignoble. It seemed to preach a lesson of the desecration of hospitality. Follies have their fashion and their chronological order, but the folly of vulgar pretension and of the overburdening of every form of human display seems to be reserved for the iron age of the nineteenth century.

As in the matter of toilet there are imitations, and vulgar ones, such as dyed hair and painted eyes, so do we find in the matter of dinner-table ornamentation a poor and feeble luxury of color and of expensive stuff which has no merit except that of affording a sort of vulgar surprise. These preëminently are the things we call "favors," either silk or straw, or both, made into imitation flower-pots, garden utensils, wheelbarrows, and the like, to trundle around a few sugar-plums. Indeed, it is like the straw head-dress of poor Madge Wildfire in its insanity, this use of straw as an adjunct of luxury. The humblest article of household use, like a dustpan, we have seen elaborately imitated and made a part of the impedimenta of a luncheon party. Ribbons, painted ribbons, pretty while they lasted fresh, afforded an agreeable though not deep emotion, one at each plate, odious the next day; a bonbonnière of painted silk, perhaps of china or glass, very expensive, very showy, and very worthless; a great bouquet of the choicest hothouse flowers—these are the prizes of the fortunate guest. To see her name painted on bonbonnière and ribbon and cheap fan, on the straw basket and on the dinner-card, what has it done for her but to emblazon her personality for a moment? What are they all worth on the morrow?

Then again, let us think what all this money has represented. For it, might have been bought a choice cameo, a beautiful engraving, a water-color, a lace fan perhaps, luxurious and useful (a bit of lace is real luxury; it lasts over the next day; every woman loves it). Why this waste of money on these senseless favors?—as poor in their way as the embossed valentine, the perforated and cheaply-decorated valentine of the past, so unreal in its poorness of attempted ornament that even the valentine-sender now selects a piece of brown paper, tied with a tow string, for very weariness of this vanished darling of the past.

Much of the love of china is real, and the study of it is an improving work. But how much the overburdened table which broke down had to bear of the insincere and tasteless crockery or imitation china which does duty for the real thing! All the fat-legged cherubs that hold up imitation Dresden vases, what pretenders they are! What crimes are committed in the name of Sèvres!

Flowers can hardly be abused, yet modern luxury shows great talent at this. The singer Nilsson used to look at her flowers next day, a mass of faded leaves, and with simple Swedish thrift regret the money thrown away on them. Put in any other form, the money would have lasted in a better form than faded flowers. There was an American recklessness that included bad taste even in her floral tributes.

The profusion of wines that no one can taste, particularly at ladies' lunches, the overwhelming abundance of food which repels and nauseates, all this is Roman, not Greek, luxury. At a lunch women want at most a chop or a sweetbread, the wing of a bird and an ice, and perhaps one glass of champagne. They are treated to oysters, bouillon, lobster farci, sweetbreads, cotelettes a la financière (excellent and Wall-street-suggestive name), filet aux champignons, Roman punch, birds, pate, cabinet pudding, ices, jellies, fruit, and black coffee, Sauterne, champagne, sherry, Madeira, claret, Burgundy, and what not?

The result is headache, a return home with one's arms full of favors made of straw, and the remark, "Well, really, this was the most expensive lunch!"

"Truly, straws show which way the wind blows."

It must always be an ignoble ambition to desire to give a more expensive meal than one's neighbor. There is the vulgarity of the American entertainer. Lucullus of old took care that his cates were delicate and rare, and of not too great abundance. The Lucullus of today gives too much. We out-Roman the Romans. We have lost the sentiment of the feast, as we have lost the sentiment of the serenade.

People who give entertainments which are thus overloaded with a false luxury are apt to be too much preoccupied to make themselves agreeable. They are thinking of the procession of the courses more than of the procession of the equinoxes. They are in agony that the '48 claret is not being recognized, that the palate of the gourmet does not remember that he is tasting Black Warrior Madeira. Some are eating nothing. Some people are not observing the velvet table mat. One lady is looking incidentally at the imitation Sevrès. The cook, if a cordon bleu, has the caprices of genius. Yesterday her entremets were perfect; today they are horrible. Poor hostess, never has she been so helpless or so irresponsible; the artist, fine in her daily croquets, is on this great occasion in a condition when "really one must speak to her." Everything is cold but the ice-cream; that is lukewarm. In vain these painted ribbons, these bonbonnières, these flowers already faded, these favors and these mottoes! The unlucky giver of the feast, inwardly cursing cook and butler, endeavoring to talk and be witty, feels that the fable of Tantalus is a feeble allegory. Alas! misjudging but amiable host and hostess, you have aimed to do too much. You have seized, like Cleopatra, the pearl of luxury; you are dissolving it in a cup of vinegar. The profusion is reckless, the expenditure absurd. The definit and beautiful meaning of the word hospitality is lost. The rendering of it is—display.

An Englishman on Work in America.

Chambers' Journal.

There is in the business atmosphere of the United States an electric intensity not found in the most frenzied centres of Europe. The flood of highly-educated youngsters now being thrust into it must add to the desperate conflict, and young immigrating Britishers must be prepared for difficulties that their elders have not known; there is a combat waiting them far sterner than any waged in tumultuous, competitive Europe.

Against the operations of the confederated lions of trade, the ablest man, single-handed, is as powerless as before a tidal wave. Honesty counts for nothing; prevision is worse than blindness, for combinations of speculators defy all calculations. The "corner" is now the mode of making great wealth. And wealth is the object of an infinit majority of Americans: the spending of it lavishly the beau ideal of enjoyment.

This makes excitement a necessity of existence. From childhood to age, incessant mental activity must be had; and it is curious to observe that speed of mind is accompanied by great bodily quietude. The lolling, lounging, arm-chair-loving Yankee has long furnished amusement to British athletes and pedestrians. But this corporal laziness is the necessary result of restless mental exertion. Brains have so much to do that limbs are compelled to be quiescent. "To get on" in the United States, mind, not muscle, is the prerequisit. Intending emigrants should ponder this.

For artisans there are just now excellent prospects. A great impulse of activity prevails; everything is "booming" in the most encouraging manner. But British tradesmen must be ready to exchange old methods for new ones, to forget much, and to learn much. I have heard bitter repinings from men who were too rigid to yield to American ideas. Such should remain at home. Anglo-Americans have to work harder than any other people in the world. When I was in Cincinnati bricklayers were earning a pound a day, and the same rate prevails in many other cities. But the work was far more exhausting than in England. Here a bricklayer is reckoned a good hand if he sets 900 bricks per day; 1,000 is high-water mark. In the United States 1,500 is the average, and some smart fellows have set 2,000 per day. Now, at the outset, most Englishmen find this rapid style simply destructive. And there is no doubt that it taxes the energy of the strong and clever. Yet such is the custom of the trade. For the weak and incompetent it means exclusion from first-class employment, and banishment to places remote from thriving cities, where speed is slower, competition feebler, and wages low. Although the standard is so much higher than in England, our immigrants, after a period of probation and "hardening," are found equal to all comers. An instance of this will be apropos.

A German master-builder was erecting a block of houses, and his employés were exclusively Germans. Four young English bricklayers applied for work. They were newly arrived, and met with several refusals. At length, two were taken on trial. By the end of the week, the four were engaged; by the end of a fortnight, all the Germans were dismissed, and the Englishmen carried the building to completion. Their power of work, quickness, and steadiness gave them a marked advantage over the Germans. But their determination "not to be licked" was the real cause of their triumph. That British characteristic tells prodigiously in favor of the Anglo-American, and makes him *facile princeps* amid natives and strangers. These young bricklayers told me they never worked so hard in their lives before, and we were glad that a crucial test had revealed to them "what they could do." After this breaking-in they were equal to the highest standard of American labor. One of them soon became an employer, and was making sure tracks for fortune when I last saw him.

What I have said of the building trades applies to all others. Indeed, the higher dexterity, taste, and skill a business requires, the more does the American workman respond to the demand. The plasticity of type to which I have referred is nowhere seen so plainly as in the domain of the useful arts. Germans and Frenchmen have given a finish to American manufactures that is wanting in our own. Besides, there is a native neatness, the result of a high ideal of excellence. This matter deserves the serious attention of British manufacturers, who are losing many markets simply from the clumsiness of their goods. There is rising in the United States a race of artists, designers, and artificers who promise to surpass those of all other nations. The fervor of the climate develops the esthetic side of man; the clash of millions of eager, inventive minds is producing a standard of excellence that is both novel and exalted; the possibilities of wealth are vastly beyond those of any European State, and the love of the elegant and the beautiful pervades all classes. The inevitable sequence of these conditions must be wide-spread, all-dominating art. It is seen in the gorgeous public buildings, in the exquisit villas, in the light yet strong furniture, in the beautiful appointments of drawing-rooms and table equipages; while every American lady, yea, though black, is living evidence of an innate taste in dress that makes the English suffer by contrast. Into every avenue of life this characteristic of taste goes, modifying manners and behavior as much as architecture, furniture, dress, ornaments, and tools.

LEPROSY.

A Discussion at a Meeting of the New York County Medical Society.

New York Times.

There was a long and interesting discussion at the meeting of the County Medical Society last evening, in which Prof. Jacobi, Dr. E. G. Rawson, Dr. Carpenter, the Secretary of the society, and Prof. F. R. Sturgis, its President, participated. The subject was "Leprosy," a paper presented by Prof. Henry G. Piffard, and illustrated by the examination of a patient in the tuberculous stage of the disease. The patient was a native of Japan who came to this country several years ago. At home his business was that of an agricultural laborer, but after his arrival here he went to work in a packing-house. The disease was developed in this climate, and he was admitted to the New York Hospital in the latter part of May, and subsequently sent to the island, where he came under the notice of Prof. Piffard and Prof. Sturgis. His limbs were already covered with well-marked leprous tubercles, shrunken, and rather ghastly in appearance. Prof. Piffard, in discussing the case, noticed the increase of leprosy in this city of late years, and dwelt particularly upon the theory of Dr. Fitch, who has studied the disease in Honolulu. He also read a letter from Dr. Emerson, who is Medical Superintendent of the leper colony situated near that city, and who proposed certain questions as to the microscopic development of the disease. This Prof. Piffard described at some length, showing the tubercles are built up by cell development and proliferation, terminating in a mass permeated with fibres and of pretty solid consistency. He compared the tubercles of leprosy with those of the disease of which Dr. Fitch claims that it is only the fourth stage, with results adverse to the view taken by the latter. He went on to notice the increase of cases of the disease in this city of late years, but observed that only two of these cases were among native New-Yorkers, the rest being immigrants from leprous countries. Although not contagious in the same sense as small-pox or scarlet fever, Dr. Piffard advocated the isolation of leprous patients. Prof. Jacobi dissented from the idea of isolation as unnecessary, and Dr. Rawson and Dr. Carpenter each related cases in which the development of scales on the skin was a marked feature. Dr. Piffard replied that the disease thus described was not true leprosy. The Greeks described two diseases in their medical works—the ones styled elephantiasis, which was the true leprosy of modern science, and the other styled lepra, which was identical with psoriasis, and not leprosy proper. The word used in the New Testament was lepra, and the revisers were in error in leaving the old translation, leprosy. In the Old Testament the word *zala* was used. Dr. Sturgis closed with a description of leprous fever, the spots and tubercles of the disease, and the dry necrosis of the fingers and toes that marks its advanced stages.

MARK TWAIN.

How He Became a Mississippi Pilot.

In order to obtain an account of how Mark Twain became a pilot, a reporter of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* recently made inquiries among old steamboat-men, and was rewarded by receiving information to the effect that the great humorist had first served as a pilot under Capt. H. E. Bixby, who is now the commander of the Anchor Line steamer City of Baton Rouge.

As soon as the reporter heard this he turned his footsteps in the direction of the levee, and, boarding the City of Baton Rouge, found Capt. Bixby seated on the boiler-deck with his little blue-eyed daughter in his lap, and engaged in assisting to arrange a number of picture-blocks which were scattered over the bottom of a chair.

When the reporter approached and stated the object of his visit, the old Captain's eyes brightened with the recollection of former days.

"Well, sir," he said, "the first time that I met Mark Twain, or knew that such a person existed, was in 1857. At that time I was the chief pilot on the Paul Jones, a boat that made occasional trips from Pittsburg to New Orleans. One day while we were coming down the Mississippi, a long, angular, hoosier-like young fellow, whose limbs seemed to be fastened with leather hinges, entered the pilot-house, and in a peculiar, drawling voice, said: 'Good mawnin', sir. Don't you want to take er piert young fellow and teach 'im how to be er pilot?'

"'No, sir; there is more bother about it than it's worth.'

"'I wish you would, mister. I'm er printer by trade, but it don't 'pear to 'gree with me, and I'm on my way to Central America for my health. I believe I'll make er tolerable good pilot, 'cause I like the river.'

"'What makes you pull your words that way?'

"'I don't know, mister; you'll have to ask my ma. She pulls hern, too. Ain't there some way that we can fix it so that you'll teach me how to be er pilot?'

"'The only way is for money.'

"'How much are you going to charge?'

"'Well, I'll teach you the river for $500.'

"'Geewhilikens! he! he! I ain't got $500, but I've got five lots in Keokuk, Ia., and 2,000 acres of land in Tennessee that is worth two bits an acre any time. You can have that if you want it.'

"I told him that I did not care for his land, and after talking awhile he agreed to pay $100 in cash, $150 in twelve months, and the balance when he became a pilot. He was with me for a long time, but sometimes took occasional trips with other pilots. At the breaking out of the War he was a regular pilot on the Alonzo Childs, and remained on that boat until she was turned into a Confederate ram, when he got through the lines, and going to Hannibal, Mo., his native town, enlisted as a three-months' volunteer in the Confederate Army under Gen. Price. At the expiration of the time of his enlistment he went out to Nevada, where his brother, Orion Clemens, was filling the position of Secretary of the Territory. Out there he drifted into journalism, and gradually developed the humor which has since made him famous."

"Did you ever hear from him after he went out West?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, he used to write and let me know of his whereabouts. On his return from the Holy Land he sent me a letter which contained his wedding-card. The wording of the letter, as near as I can remember, was as follows: 'Thirty tons of paper have been used in publishing my book, "Innocents Abroad." It has met with a greater sale than any book ever published, except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The volumes sell from $3 to $5, according to finish, and I get one-half the profit. Not so bad for a scrub-pilot, is it? How do you run Plum Point—a son-of-a-gun of a place? I would rather be a pilot than anything I ever tried.'"

"Meeting him in this city gave you considerable pleasure, did it not?"

"Yes; I had not seen him in fifteen years, and when I met him it brought back the old days."

"Has he changed much?"

"No, a very little. His hair, it is true, is somewhat silvered, and his face has a few more wrinkles in it; but he has the same light in his eyes, the same nose, which always appears as if he was expecting to smell something bad, and the same rickety swing to his limbs as that when I first met him in the pilot-house of the Paul Jones twenty-five years ago."

"Did he betray much humor as a cub pilot?"

"Yes; he was always drawing out dry jokes, but then we did not pay much attention to it. I was talking to him yesterday about the river, and he told me that on his down trip to this city he did not recognize a single point on the river, as everything had changed so since he left."

ARCTIC MOSQUITOES.

Pests That Destroy the Delights of the Polar Summer.

Land of the North Wind.

The one bitter drop in our cup of joy was the monstrous but inseparable curse of Arctic summer life—the mosquito. He abounded, flourished, luxuriated, surpassed himself, out-mosquitoed himself on the Kuloi River. We were at his mercy; our veils, gauntlets, handkerchiefs, flapper, all were a vanity and vexation. To kill was wanton, for to destroy sufficient was impossible. We had foreseen all this, and had even thought of taking, among other things, a woodpecker from home with us to protect our faces while we slept; but one woodpecker would have been a solemn mockery; we should have wanted a fresh woodpecker every five minutes. I suppose these were the historical flies sent to punish the disobedient, obstinate Egyptians; they came fourth in order, and after three grievous plagues—the corruption of the waters, the multitude of frogs, and the swarms of lice—had entirely failed.

We are becoming connoisseurs in mosquitoes; we watch them traverse our veils like figures on slides in a magic lantern. There is the yellow striped mosquito, with a triple fang to his proboscis; there is the brown humpbacked or camel mosquito, with legs of gossamer, who appears to our vindictive eyes to be from two to three inches in length; finally there is the scorpion mosquito, very searching and business-like. We dislike him greatly, for he wastes no time. We know now that leather is a hollow delusion, and armor-plated gauntlets are alone of avail.

Sometimes a mosquito comes and kills himself by squeezing between our finger and thumb, sometimes by flying against my flapper. There are moments, but so rare and delicious that I almost tremble to describe them, when we find a mosquito who has anchored himself by the proboscis in our gloves—and we watch the expression of baffled hatred in his countenance with which he watches the approach of the avenging finger. O the peaceful, blissful enjoyment of that moment! Sometimes we watch him in his hurried efforts to pierce the glove—he knows that time is all he needs—standing upon his fore-legs with his hind legs flourishing in the air while he bores away diligently through the thick leather in his wicked thirst for blood. Sometimes in our frenzy we ensnare a mosquito and get up and trample on his head. We ask ourselves in hours past endurance why the law of nature should be reversed, and man, the lord of creation, become the prey of savage creatures. We have formed a grave, if impious, resolution; we will take a mosquito by stratagem, pinion him, and, with the help of a burning glass, offer him in sacrifice to the Midnight Sun.

GET INTO THE COUNTRY.

When going to Waukesha try the new short through line between Chicago and Milwaukee that is operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. *It is the best.* Through parlor cars on several trains daily. Running between Chicago and Milwaukee directly along the lake shore, it is always cool and free from dust. Ticket office 62 Clark street in Sherman House.

MONUMENTAL.

John E. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

CULLY—July 1, Mrs. Ann Cully, wife of Samuel Cully, lithographic printer.
Funeral July 4, at 10:30 a. m., from late residence, 2550 South La Salle-st., by carriages to Calvary.

DAWSEN—July 2, 1882, at the residence of her parents, of diphtheria, Alice A. Dawsen, youngest daughter of Phillip D. and Augusta Dawsen, aged 4 years 4 months and 7 days.
Funeral Monday, July 3, from late residence, 50 Harrison-st.

HUSSEY—Of consumption, Police-Officer Patrick H. Hussey, Desk Sergeant at Rawson Street Station, aged 35 years.
Funeral Wednesday, July 5, at 10 a. m. sharp, from late residence, 761 Dudley-st., corner of North and Milwaukee-avs., to the Church of the Annunciation, by carriages to the depot, thence by cars to Calvary. All members of the A. O. H. invited.

MOLONEY—July 2, 1882, at 1:30 a. m., at the residence of her parents, 487 South Halsted-st., Sarah J. Moloney, only daughter of Edmond and Eliza Moloney, and sister of the Rev. [illegible] Moloney, of St. Patrick's Church, in the 27th year of her age.
Funeral July 4, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

WALKER—July 2, Mrs. A. E. Walker, wife of D. S. Walker.
Funeral Monday, at 2 p. m., at First Christian Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Carriages to Oakwoods.

VARGES—July 2, Amelia Varges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Varges.
Funeral Monday, July 3, from 99 Orchard-st. Friends invited.

SLEEPER—F. H. Sleeper, of chronic diarrhea, at Defiance, O., July 1.

STEWART—Sunday morning, July 2, Anson A. Stewart, aged 40 years, of congestion of the brain.
Funeral from residence, 593 Carroll-av., at 2:30 p. m. Monday, by carriages to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union holds daily Gospel meetings, Sundays excepted, in Lower Farwell Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m.; entrance 10 Arcade-court. The leaders for the ensuing week will be: Monday, Mrs. [illegible] Hagans; Tuesday, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Wednesday, Mrs. L. A. Gurney; Thursday, Mrs. William [illegible]; Friday, Mrs. O. S. Lyford; Saturday, Mrs. [illegible]

THE W. C. T. U. HOLDS GOSPEL TEMperance meetings every night at 7:45 in the Mission, 129 Fourth-av. Leaders for the week: Monday, D. H. Griggs; Tuesday, Dr. Freeman; Wednesday, Mrs. Hogan; Thursday, Elder Schaffer; Friday, Miss Dryer; Saturday, J. White.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

On account of the 4th coming on Tuesday we will hold our

Boot and Shoe Sale ON MONDAY,

At which time we will offer a very fine line of

Men's and Boys' Shoes. Also a fine Wo.'s Shoes and Slippers.

Don't forget the day, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LUSTRO

LAWN-MOWER
REPAIRS.
We repair ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry a full line of extras. An expert machinist in charge of department. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

$1000 REWARD for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, $1. Chicago depots, 185 West Madison-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS 2 Cts. to $1.50. Over 10,000 FINE STRAW & FELT HATS, all the new styles, at less than half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 10 North Clark-st. near the bridge. Marked in plain figures in window.

...nose, which always appears as if trying to smell something bad, and ...ety swing to his ...him in the pilot-house of the ...five years ago."
...ay much humor as a cub pilot ...as always drawing out dry jokes ...d not pay much attention to ...him yesterday about the river ...that on his down trip to this city ...ognize a single point on the river ...had changed so since he left."

...TIC MOSQUITOES.

Destroy the Delights of the Polar Summer.

Land of the North Wind.

...er-drop in our cup of joy was the ...t inseparable curse of Arctic summ... mosquito. He abounded, flour... ...ated, surpassed himself, out... ...himself on the Kuloi River. We ...ercy; our veils, gauntlets, hand... ...pper, all were a vanity and vexa... ...was wanton, for to destroy suf... ...mpossible. We had foreseen all ...even thought of taking, among ...a woodpecker from home with ...our faces while we slept; but one ...would have been a solemn mock... ...ld have wanted a fresh wood... ...five minutes. I suppose these ...orical flies sent to punish the dis... ...tinate Egyptians; they came fourth ...after three grievous plagues—the ...f the waters, the multitude of ...e swarms of lice—had entirely ...

...oming connoisseurs in mosquitoes: ...m traverse our veils like figures on ...agic lantern. There is the yellow ...uito, with a triple fang to his pro... ...is the brown humpbacked or ...ito, with legs of gossamer, who ap... ...vindictive eyes to be from two to ...in length; finally there is the ...quito, very searching and business... ...slike him greatly, for he wastes no ...now that leather is a hollow de... ...mor-plated gauntlets are alone of ...

...a mosquito comes and kills himself ...r between our finger and thumb, ...flying against my flapper. There ...but so rare and delicious that I ...e to describe them, when we find a ...has anchored himself by the pro... ...gloves—and we watch the expres... ...hatred in his countenance with ...tches the approach of the avenging ...peaceful, blissful enjoyment of ...! Sometimes we watch him in his ...rts to pierce the glove—he knows ...all he needs—standing upon his fore... ...his hind legs flourishing in the air ...es away diligently through the thick ...wicked thirst for blood. Some... ...frenzy we ensnare a mosquito and ...trample on his head. We ask our... ...rs past endurance why the law of ...d be reversed, and man, the lord of ...ome the prey of savage creatures, ...med a grave, if impious, resolution; ...a mosquito by stratagem, pinion ...h the help of a burning glass, offer ...ce to the Midnight Sun.

...GET INTO THE COUNTRY.

...g to Waukesha try the new short ...between Chicago and Milwaukee ...ted by the Chicago & Northwestern ...*is the best.* Through parlor cars on ...s daily. Running between Chicago ...kee directly along the lake shore, ...ol and free from dust. Ticket office ...et in Sherman House.

MONUMENTAL.

...olk, designer and manufacturer of ...and marble monuments, tablets, ...urbing, etc., in selected stock. Office ...born and Randolph streets.

Skinny Men.

...ealth Renewer" restores health and ...s dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debil... ...epot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

...mmend Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

...uly 1, Mrs. Ann Cully, wife of Samuel ...raphic printer. ...uly 4, at 10:30 a. m., from late residence, ...Salle-st., by carriages to Calvary.

...—July 2, 1882, at the residence of her pa... ...phtheria, Alice A. Dawsen, youngest ...Philip D. and Augusta Dawsen, aged ...hs and 7 days. ...onday, July 3, from late residence, ...

...Of consumption, Police-Officer Patrick ...Desk Sergeant at Lawson Street Station. ...ednesday, July 5, at 10 a. m. sharp, from ...ce, 761 Dudley-st., corner of North and ...avs., to the Church of the Annunciation, ...to the depot, thence by cars to Calvary. ...s of the A. O. H. invited.

...Y—July 2, 1882, at 1:30 a. m., at the resi... ...er parents, 487 South Halsted-st., Sarah J. ...nly daughter of ...mond and Eliza Mo... ...ister of the Rev. ... Moloney, of St. Pat... ...in the 27th year of her age. ...uly 4, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, ...n high mass will be celebrated, thence by ...Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family ...

...—July 2, Mrs. A. E. Walker, wife of D. E. ... ...Monday, at 2 p. m., at First Christian ...rner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. ...o Oakwoods.

...—July 2, Amelia Varges, daughter of Mr. ...ward Varges. ...onday, July 3, from 99 Orchard-st. Friends ...

...—F. H. Sleeper, of chronic diarrhea, at ...July 1.

...T—Sunday morning, July 2, Anson A. ...of 40 years, of congestion of the brain. ...om residence, 593 Carroll-av., at 2:30 p. m., ...carriages to Graceland.

...ANNOUNCEMENTS.

...WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEM... ...e Union holds daily Gospel meeting, ...cepted, in Lower Farwell Hall, at ... ...; entrance 19 Arcade-court. The leaders ...ing week will be: Monday, Mrs. L.S.A. ...esday, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Wednesday, ...urney; Thursday, Mrs. William Fawcett; ...O. S. Lyford; Saturday, Mrs. P. A. Dlee.

...C. T. U. HOLDS GOSPEL TEM... ...e meetings every night at 7:45 in the Mis... ...rth-av. Leaders for the week: Monday, ...s. Tuesday, Dr. Freeman; Wednesday, ...Thursday, Elder Schaeffer; Friday, Miss ...Saturday, J. White.

...GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

...of the 4th coming on Tuesday we will hold our

...t and Shoe Sale
...N MONDAY,

...h time we will offer a very fine line of
...d Boys' Shoes. Also a line
...o.'s Shoes and Slippers.

...t the day, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...LUSTRO

...LAWN-MOWER ...EPAIRS.

...ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry ...extras. An expert machinist in charge of ... HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

...dy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

...000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding ... Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. ...P. Miller, M. D., 215 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. ...ne without his signature. Sold by drug... ...icago depots. 185 West Madison-st.

...IAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Sil... ...ver, and Precious Stones.

...TS 2 Cts. to $1.50.
Over 10,000 FINE STRAW & FELT HATS,
...w styles, at less than half usual ...
10 North Clark-st. near the bridge.
...ed in plain figures in window.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

INCREASE
YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 WHEAT $50 STOCKS $100

Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks is fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. Try It. Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record, FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $39.71 per share. Address FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

☞ We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

ESTABLISHED.......................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
16 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

SURPRISED DUELISTS.

A Couple of Men Who Wanted to Make a Reputation with Derringers.

Arkansas Traveler.

Several weeks ago Mr. Joseph Buckle and Mr. Thomas Latch came to Little Rock from a Northern city for the purpose of engaging together in business. Shortly after arriving and looking around, Buckle remarked:

"Latch, I have hit upon a happy idea. You see, these people are great on the chivalry business. No man stands so high here as a fighter. When the people find that a man will fight, they entertain a high regard for him. Suppose, now, that we become involved in a newspaper controversy, and finally fight a duel. Say that you challenge me. We will have a couple of seconds, of course having it understood that there are to be no bullets in the pistols. We will go out, exchange a few shots, make friends, and then go into business together. This will be the biggest advertisement we could have and the people will flock to us. Bravery in the first place and magnanimity in the second, you see."

"That is, indeed, a capital idea," rejoined Buckle. "Yes, sir, people will point at us and say, they are two of the bravest and best men in town."

They immediately began a controversy through the newspapers. Latch called Buckle a squint-eyed liar. Then Buckle called Latch a goggle-eyed liar. Latch called Buckle a spotted liar with a codfish eye, and Buckle challenged him. Arrangements were made with a couple of seconds to whom the whole thing was explained, and who considered the plan a fine piece of invention. The men were to fight with Derringers, distance ten paces. A grove, just outside the city limits, was chosen as the battle-ground. On the night before the duel was to take place, the seconds met in a beer saloon, and while sitting at a table, one of them remarked:

"Say, of course, we are paid for this thing, but after thinking the matter over, hanged if I like the idea of giving a reputation of bravery to a couple of cowards. Suppose, in order to remove the counterfeit part of the affair, and to sustain our own characters, we load the pistols with small shot. We get our money, you see, in advance."

The other second agreed.

The morning came, bright and beautiful. The officers of the law knew nothing of the approaching duel, yet there was considerable excitement among the people. A large crowd assembled on the grounds. The combatants, seconds, and surgeons arrived.

"I do not like to enter into bloodshed," said Latch majestically, "but Mr. Buckle has insulted me. I have never in my life borne an insult. I give Mr. Buckle another opportunity to retract."

"I never retract," replied Buckle, in a firm voice. "What I have said, I stand by with my life. I am not afraid to die, sir! My reputation to me is worth more than my life."

"As you will have it," said Latch slowly, turning to take position. "I had hoped that I would never again be forced to shed blood in defence of my honor, but it is as you will have it."

The antagonists were placed in position. The seconds winked at each other.

"Ready, aim, fire!" Bang! Bang!

A couple of loud yells arose. Buckle ran around with one ear almost gone, and one eye almost knocked out. Latch writhed in agony and blood. "You d—d fool!" yelled Buckle, rushing up to Latch. "What made you shoot me. Ain't you got no sense?"

"Go away!" howled Latch, "or I'll kick the life out of you."

The people couldn't understand why a duel should terminate so violently. The two seconds looked at each other and winked. Buckle and Latch are now in a Nothern hospital.

HUMOR.

Walt Whitman's "Leaves o' Grass" is some of the grass that people are directed to keep off of.—*Boston Post.*

"What have you been doing since I last saw you?" "I've been attending a course of free lectures." "A course of free lectures?" "Yes, I was married a week after we parted."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Angelina, dearest, can't tell me wherein the mariner resembles the beautiful sunflower under whose umbrageous blossoms we first plighted our troth?" asked Adolphus, his whole being tremulous with emotion. "No, Dolly," replied Angelina, toying with her chewing gum; "tell me, Dolly." "Listen!" exclaimed Adolphus, with solemnity. "It is because the sunflower goes to seed and the mariner goes to see, dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Prisoner," says the Judge severely to the scoundrel who has been brought up before him on the charge of murdering the wife whom he had abandoned for many years—"prisoner, what can you plead in justification of your atrocious crime?" "Well, you see, your Honor, I did it from the best of motives. I wished to save myself from the shame of bigamy and to place myself in a position to make the other woman my lawful wedded wife."—*French Paper.*

Last August Mr. Johnson, with his wife, who had been doing the pleasure resorts for two months, arrived at the quiet town of X., in New Hampshire, where a small hotel pleasantly situated and very cleanly, offered him hospitality. After supper the landlord walked the piazza, and he was accosted by Mr. Johnson, when the following dialog took place: "Where's your sunset hill?" "Haven't got any." "Is the Devil's Gulch near here?" "Never heard of it." "How far is it to Lover's Leap?" "Must be fifty miles, but I don't know." "Is the Silver Cascade running?" "Don't know; never knew it was round here." "How far is it to the Springs?" "Didn't know we had any hereabouts." "The attractions of this place are very few, it appears." "Mighty few and getting scarcer." "Wife, this is just the place we have been seeking. There is nothing to see, and we will stay here a week."—*Boston Journal.*

TOTAL ANNIHILATION.

O he was a Bowery bootblack bold,
And his years they numbered nine;
Rough and unpolished was he, albeit
He constantly aimed to shine.

As proud as a King on his box he sat,
Munching an apple red;
While the boys of his set looked wistfully on,
And "Give us a bite!" they said.

But the bootblack smiled a lordly smile;
"No free bites here!" he cried.
Then the boys they sadly walked away,
Save *one* who stood at his side.

"Bill, give us the core," he whispered low.
That bootblack smiled once more,
And a mischievous dimple grew in his cheek—
"There *ain't goin' to be no core!*"
—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Engines on the Rampage.

Philadelphia Times.

While Engineer Webb was driving his detached locomotive along the track near Hartford he saw that the locomotive of a train on a siding projected somewhat upon his rails. He knew that there must be a smash-up, and so jumped for his life, the fireman following. The released engine at once started on a wild run. It struck the projecting locomotive, but kept the track. The shock threw open the throttle and let on a full head of steam. Away went the runaway like a flash. A telegraph operator saw the curious accident and hurriedly dispatched for everything to clear the track. A switchman who saw the runaway coming at the rate of "about a thousand miles a minute," as he expressed it, tried to switch the locomotive off, but was not in time. The wild steed rolled on into the Hartford depot yard. Engineer Newton and his fireman were just getting their engine and tender off the main track. Huge masses suddenly upreared in air amid a cloud of steam, smoke, and dust. Then it was seen that the runaway had struck Newton's tender, that both had been derailed, and that Newton's locomotive had in turn been sent rumbling off without a man to direct or check it. But the second runaway was short-lived, for Newton's engine struck and demolished a third, bringing things to a standstill. There were lively times all along the track, yet no one was killed.

Are You Troubled

With conscientious qualms?" asked a friend. "You look troubled." "So I am," said the sufferer; "but it is with the toothache." "More fool, you," replied the comforter; "get it pulled out, and buy a bottle of Sozodont, and preserve the good teeth from a like calamity."

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Prices Easier at the Outset, but Rallied Later.

Provisions Closed Strong and Corn Firm—Very Light Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were fairly active; Tennessee mixed strong.

Stocks were extremely dull, but strong, closing prices being ⅛@1 above those of yesterday. Transactions were only 81,000. The Stock Exchange closed until July 5.

Money, 1@4 per cent, closing at 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 485¼; demand, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100¾	4s (ex. int)	119
5s (ex. int)	100⅞	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	114		

BONDS.

Cent. Pacific (ex. div.)	116	Union P. pfd (ex. int.)	120
Erie seconds	95	U. P. land-grant	114
Lehigh & W.	105¾	U. P. sinking-fund	121¼
Louisiana consols	70½	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s (ex. int).	112	Virginia consols (offd)	60¾
St. Joseph	110	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110	Tex. Pac. land-grant	63¼
Tennessee 6s	55	Tex. Pac. R. G. Div.	83¾
Tennessee new	55		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Northern Pacific pfd.	78¾
Alton & Terre Haute	25½	Northwestern	131⅞
Do preferred	61	Do preferred	146¾
American	91¾	New York Central	130¾
B., C. R. & N.	74¾	Ohio Central	13¾
Canada Southern	51¾	Ohio & Miss.	34¾
C. C. C. & I. C.	7	Do preferred	95
Central Pacific	91¼	Ontario & Western	24¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	Pacific Mail	42
Do first preferred	31	Panama	205
Do second preferred	23	P., D. & E.	28¾
Chicago & Alton	133¾	Pittsburg	138¼
Do preferred	138	Reading	56¾
C., B. & Q.	128¼	Rock Island	128
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	St. L. & S. F.	37
Cin., San. & Cleve.	55	Do preferred	48
Cleveland & Col.	72	Do first preferred	90
Delaware & Hudson	112½	St. Paul	112¾
Del., Lac. & Western	121¾	Do preferred	127¾
Denver & Rio Grande	58⅞	St. P., M. & M.	131
Erie	36	St. Paul & Omaha	40¾
Do preferred	73	Do preferred	103¾
Ft. Wayne	130	Texas Pacific	44¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	85	Union Pacific	111
Do preferred	82¾	United States	71¼
Harlem	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	29¾
Houston & Texas	81¼	Do preferred	51¾
Illinois Central	134	Fargo	126
L. B. & W.	33¾	West. Union	84¾
Kansas & Texas	33¾	East Tennessee	10¾
L. E. & W.	27¼	Do preferred	19
Lake Shore (ex. div.)	106¼	Caribou	1¾
Louisville & Nashville	67¼	Central Arizona	3
L., N. A. & C.	59	Excelsior	1
M. & C. first preferred	10	Homestake	17¾
Do second pfd.	4¾	Little Pittsburg	1¼
Memphis & Chas.	45	Ontario	34¼
Michigan Central	89	Quicksilver	9¼
Missouri Pacific	96¾	Do preferred	45
Mobile & Ohio	17	Silver Cliff	¾
Morris & Essex	122¾	Standard	18¾
Nashville & Chat.	58	Sutro	¼
New Jersey Central	76¾	Robinson	1
Norfolk & Western	50¼	South Pacific	9
Northern Pacific	41¼		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 1.—The following were the closing prices of stocks at the Exchange today:

Water Power	4 1-16	B., H. & E. 7s	49½
Boston Land	7¾	Eastern 4½s	109¾
A. & T. 1st 7s	118¾	K. C., St. J. & C. B 7s	114¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 1—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 11-16; new 5s extended, 103.

Illinois Central, 136½; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 134¼; Erie, 36⅞; do seconds, 97; Reading, 29¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes, 80f 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,315	17,848	6,423	16,354
Wheat, bu	10,642	105,169	145,287	29,773
Corn, bu	95,866	500,333	97,961	596,103
Oats, bu	80,761	135,529	77,037	49,736
Rye, bu	2,000	861	792	4,627
Barley, bu	2,104	1,500	2,859	1,654
Grass seed, lbs	13,010	3,000	24,528	77,449
Flaxseed, lbs	126,020	740,128		288,780
Broom-corn, lbs		80,000	14,819	84,307
Cured meats, lbs	466,439	472,400	1,957,777	1,694,314
Beef, tcs			327	75
Beef, brls			37	40
Pork, brls		75	89	120
Lard, lbs	25,000	210,800	888,965	655,310
Tallow, lbs	7,945	11,841	151,990	25,785
Butter, lbs	381,472	396,070	335,154	265,693
Live hogs, No	16,435	23,507	6,455	4,146
Cattle, No	5,034	6,319	3,124	4,237
Sheep, No	475	327	165	
Hides, lbs	189,191	220,855	288,904	184,860
Highwines, brls	156,643	276,080	271,513	234,780
Potatoes, bu	5,260	1,215	844	339
Coal, tons	7,618	7,144	1,523	1,125
Hay, tons	185	120	4	33
Lumber, m	7,410	10,693	3,517	3,911
Shingles, m	2,126	5,010	633	569
Salt, brls	7,549	2,176	4,614	4,602

The leading produce markets were moderately active Saturday. There was an easy feeling early in the day, partly traceable to the fact of large deliveries of pork products on July deliveries, and more settled weather in grain. But there was a later reaction, wheat and corn recovering the loss, while provisions closed stronger. The trading was pretty largely in settlement of outside deals, to permit the holiday to be enjoyed without worry. These included some settlements of June contracts for wheat. Mess pork closed 20@22½c higher, at $21.60@21.62½ for July and $21.77½@21.80 for August. Lard closed 7½c higher, at $12.32½ bid for seller July and $12.42½@12.45 for August. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $12.40 bid for August. Wheat closed steady, at $1.34 for spring seller July, $1.15⅞@1.16 for regular July, and $1.08⅞@1.09 for do August. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 75⅛c bid for July and 75⅞@75⅞c for August. Oats closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 49¾@49⅞c seller the month and 39⅛@39⅜c for August. Rye was steady, at 73½c for spot, 74c for July, 73@73½c for August. Barley was dull, with few transactions of any kind, and prices almost entirely nominal. Hogs were quiet at $7.75@8.35 for light and at $7.75@8.75 for heavy. Cattle were dull at $3.50@8.25. The receipts for the week were 26,100 cattle, 67,600 hogs, 3,200 sheep. For June the receipts were 112,118 cattle, 428,902 hogs, and 24,718 sheep, against 122,205 cattle, 624,155 hogs, 32,432 sheep for the corresponding month last year.

The following table shows the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named. The weights are gross:

	Week ending June 29.	Since Nov. 1.	Same time 1880-'81.
Pork, brls	5,600	253,172	198,551
Lard, lbs	6,125,764	152,043,944	207,917,377
Hams, lbs	2,234,712	115,794,985	118,386,681
Sides, lbs	5,940,932	315,672,762	332,254,519
Shoulders, lbs	859,680	55,730,254	56,323,331

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ending June 24, 1882, and their distribution:

To—	Pork brls.	Beef, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
London					1,500
Liverpool	285	527	1,540,354	2,377,816	3,901,415
Glasgow	10	161	124,080	303,550	798,000
W. Hartlep'l	25	50		86,028	42,840
Havre	20		263,300		
Marseilles	20		33,600		
Bordeaux			480,129		
Hamburg	150	100		12,500	
Bremen	2	40	697,500		
Amsterdam			16,500	47,500	
Antwerp			444,500		
Copenhagen			132,000		
Spain & P'gal			8,500	1,000	
Med. ports			129,000		
Brazil			2,040	5,120	
Mexico			1,913	2,782	
Cent. America	109	48	92,819	6,398	4,182
S. Am. ports	212	188	263,264	36,532	9,520
Cuba	118	3	731,252	112,199	2,559
Hayti	128		8,000	779	
St. Domingo		2	1,497	437	2,307
West Indies	1,029	206	180,242	58,544	25,631
B. N. A. Col.	388	21	9,108		
Other coun.	40	52	2,338	11,987	4,365
German ports		25			
Total week	2,464	1,428	5,070,347	3,622,672	4,792,139
Previous week	3,076	1,780	4,066,604	5,801,806	5,058,295

Also 515,269 lbs tallow, against 369,021 lbs the week previous.

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 21, 1881, to June 25, 1882:

	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	Decrease.
Pork, brls	37,000,600	44,456,600	7,456,000
Bacon, lbs	291,162,821	508,254,895	217,092,074
Lard, lbs	170,833,908	246,227,775	75,393,867
Total	498,997,329	798,939,270	299,941,941

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending June 24 included the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	22,396	346,221	59,331
Continent	2,915	250,478	65,551
South and Cen. America	22,456	....	5,998
West Indies	14,684	400	48,558
British Colonies	2,516	....	28
Other countries	57	....	344
Total	65,265	597,099	179,770

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	32,882	494,921	149,986
Boston	11,554	....	52
Portland	4	....	....
Montreal	5,308	64,245	38,532
Philadelphia	11,300	28,628	500
Baltimore	4,252	9,305	700
New Orleans*	....	....	....
Total	65,265	597,099	179,770
Previous week	87,339	531,064	281,585
Two weeks ago	108,265	501,478	291,619
Corresponding week 1881	114,648	2,102,420	2,234,310

*Not reported.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the result of some competitive trials in that city for the purpose of determining the relative value of spring and winter wheat for bread-making. The result was a surprise to all. It was expected that the spring wheat flour would turn out, as had been claimed, 40 to 60 lbs more bread than the winter wheat flour, but the difference was only 4½ lbs more bread in favor of the Minnesota flour.

The following were the stocks of provisions in Chicago as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named:

	June 30, 1882.	May 31, 1882.	June 30, 1881.
Mess pork, new, brls	223,389	247,151	191,140
Mess pork, old, brls	......	......	1,250
Mess pork, summer	......	......	15,703
Other pork, brls	4,369	2,749	4,394
P. S. lard, contract, tcs	132,552	133,407	36,024
Other lard, tcs	8,455	8,081	12,484
S. P. hams, lbs	16,623,147	18,485,309	21,352,430
S. P. shoulders, lbs	5,090,704	4,651,396	2,054,311
D. S. shoulders, lbs	3,102,729	3,952,620	7,154,374
Long clear sides, lbs	2,363,350	3,699,602	6,339,624
Short clear sides, lbs	1,989,733	2,544,328	3,908,333
Short rib sides, lbs	16,890,551	19,658,430	39,442,763
Other cut meats, lbs	13,681,498	15,112,921	18,395,964

The following table shows the receipts and shipments at Chicago of the articles named for six months ending June 30, 1882, and for corresponding period last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	1,898,407	2,496,515	1,786,205	2,368,887
Wheat, bu	2,762,314	6,091,456	4,615,951	8,023,116
Corn, bu	27,883,043	25,482,420	26,056,750	24,989,885
Oats, bu	11,666,759	14,207,396	10,264,831	12,111,165
Rye, bu	307,758	257,357	665,856	489,790
Barley, bu	2,784,683	1,448,882	1,3-1,457	1,070,058
Grass seeds, lbs	29,946,724	23,052,332	36,213,873	23,507,120
Flaxseed, lbs	57,046,227	45,334,754	70,441,360	51,820,418
Broom-corn, lbs	2,348,637	4,269,970	3,046,140	6,045,280
Cured meats, lbs	53,119,383	67,313,531	341,117,711	372,668,095
Beef, tcs	479	462	5,416	6,874
Beef, brls	949	84	30,421	34,007
Pork, brls	55,555	15,147	161,875	122,316
Lard, lbs	26,318,662	32,274,006	95,637,747	133,449,337
Tallow, lbs	10,111,172	12,547,696	6,367,247	10,838,339
Butter, lbs	21,812,410	20,908,565	28,892,052	25,921,033
Dress'd hogs, No	30,355	41,876	35,611	29,133
Live hogs, No	2,981,410	2,926,534	1,067,148	595,124
Cattle, No	673,589	520,051	424,535	439,782
Sheep, No	313,564	252,276	183,591	155,141
Hides, lbs	32,812,377	35,029,484	39,414,125	34,631,698
H'hwin's, brls	4,078	3,736	2,259	2,769
Wool, lbs	16,880,339	18,059,489	18,078,757	21,913,557
Potatoes, bu	1,445,257	663,768	651,714	78,615
Coal, tons	1,366,042	1,509,962	225,583	287,428
Hay, tons	11,339	30,470	14,733	6,311
Lumber, feet	733,786,000	586,665,000	471,790,000	371,498,000
Shingles, No	346,452,000	252,122,000	77,811,000	50,220,000
Salt, brls	597,725	491,772	574,080	352,971

The following shows the movement of leading articles of produce at Detroit during the last six months:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	169,474	101,738
Wheat, bu	1,617,851	1,889,298
Corn, bu	919,749	521,430
Oats, bu	606,330	335,471
Barley, bu	190,043	97,893
Rye, bu	4,037	
Potatoes, bu	188,605	75,895
Beans, lbs	1,575,864	219,553
Seed, lbs	3,111,198	2,862,919

The Secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange says:

The freight hence to New York 7½c and to Liverpool 15c. Prices on this side do not seem excessive considering that the world has about consumed its surplus of last year, and it is not yet assured of the future, or coming yield. In this country it seems to us that the excessive price in June has brought to market our remaining surplus very closely, and that but little remains in farmers' hands. The supply accumulated in this country is 6,000,000 bu less than last year, and foreign stocks must be well depleted. Of the wheat and flour on passage to the Continent and to the United Kingdom one-half cannot arrive in season for consumption before new wheat is ready for market. A month since harvest in this country and abroad promised to be early, but today the prospect is that the average ripening will even be a late one, and this change is an important consideration in connection with limited stocks.

The corn crop is of more value than wheat, although less is said and thought of it. Undoubtedly there is very little remaining of last crop, and it will require the best of weather, even with late frosts, to produce an average crop. A good deal of that planted on bottom lands, and on flat and low lands generally, cannot be considered as promising anything. A few States have the promise of a good yield, and, of course, favorable weather and the corking up of the water sources may yet give us the blessing of plenty.

DECREASED WHEAT MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—I have not heard a single merchant mention or speak of the large decrease in the quantity of wheat afloat for Great Britain during the week ending June 24. I can scarcely recollect of any such large decrease during one week occurring previously. It amounts to 2,000,000 bushels. Their total imports for the same week were only 2,178,750 bushels wheat and flour together. This shows two or three very strong points. The first is that the entire world has stopped exporting large quantities; the next is that the Continent must have been buying very freely, as this large decrease could not have occurred unless all countries had almost stopped shipping. Our exports from the Atlantic coast to Great Britain were about half a million bushels, and we must concede and believe that the balance of the world did ship some. The imports into Great Britain during the last two months have very largely fallen short of their average weekly wants, showing that they must be largely reducing and consuming their stocks in their various importing cities.

The same condition of things is in France. The imports into the city of Marseilles have so largely fallen off that their stocks are reduced to less than one week's average supply, forcing them to be buyers on the very best terms they can agree upon. Their average *weekly* imports during the year 1881 were 634,600 bu, while their stocks on June 9 were only 549,168 bu. This same condition of things exists in other continental cities, or such a large decrease on passage, with such small imports into Great Britain, could not have occurred.

This statement of affairs in conjunction with the fact that the weather throughout the United Kingdom has been latterly very prejudicial to the growing crops, which is confirmed by the action of the Archbishop of the Episcopal Church calling upon the clergymen for prayers for more favorable weather, a matter of rare occurrence by the Established Church of England, should convince the most skeptical of the very precarious condition in which the cereal crop is in in that country.

JNO. C. HARRIS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and rather unsteady, but the range was not so wide as on some previous days of the week. The local hog market was quoted steady, and there was no material change in the Liverpool quotations. But the deliveries on July contracts were large in pork and fair in lard, which led some folks to think that the forthcoming statement would show less reduction in stocks than has been expected. Hence the market declined. Towards noon a few buying orders came in from Cincinnati and New York, and the scalping fraternity embraced the opportunity to rush up prices. They fell back a little afterwards, but closed firm. The summer packing of this city to date is reported 1,028,000 hogs, against 1,285,000 to same time last year, and 1,655,000 to do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Declined 5@7½c per brl early, then advanced 32½c, and closed 20@22½c above the latest prices of Friday, at $21.60@21.62½c for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 3,000 brls seller July at $21.35@21.60; 36,000 brls seller August at $21.50@21.82½; 28,000 brls seller September at $21.65@21.97½; 5,000 brls seller the year at $19.70@20.05; and 3,000 brls seller January at $20.47½@20.60. Total, 75,000 brls. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed, do, bid.
July	$21.45	$21.35 @21.60	21.60
August	21.55	21.50 @21.82½	21.77½
September	21.72½	21.65 @21.97½	21.90
The year	19.90	19.70 @20.05	20.00
January	20.55	20.47½@20.60	20.55

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, advanced 17½c, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 14,000 tcs seller July at $12.15@12.35; 26,000 tcs seller August at $12.27½@12.45; 32,000 tcs seller September at $12.40@12.60; 9,000 tcs seller October at $12.52½@12.72½; 5,000 tcs seller November at $12.57½@12.70; 2,500 tcs seller the year at $12.15@12.25; 4,000 tcs seller January at $12.70@12.80; and 750 tcs seller February at $12.70@12.77½. Total, 94,250 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed, do, bid.
July	$12.25	$12.15 @12.35	$12.32½
August	12.35	12.27½@12.45	12.42½
September	12.47½	12.40 @12.60	12.55
October	12.57½	12.52½@12.72½	12.67½
January	12.72½	12.70 @12.80	12.77½

MEATS—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, rallied 10c, and closed about 2½c higher than on Friday. Sales were reported of 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 12¾c; 1,500 pcs green shoulders at 8¾c; and about 3,500,000 lbs short ribs at $12.35@12.40 seller July, $12.30@12.35 seller August, $12.35@12.45 seller September, $12.30@12.32½ seller October, and $10.80 seller January. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.25	$12.40	$12.40	$12.65
Do, boxed	9.50	12.65	12.65	12.90
July, loose	9.25	12.37½	12.35	12.65
August, loose	9.25	12.40	12.35	12.70

Short ribs closed at $12.37½ bid seller August and $12.40@12.42½ seller September. Long clears were quoted at $12.30 loose and $12.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 12¼@12¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13¼c for 16@18 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12@12¼c.

Bacon quoted at 11@11¼c for shoulders, 13¼@13½c for short ribs, 13½@14c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $14.00@14.25 for extra mess, and $23.00@24.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active on export account, with little doing by local buyers. The tone was steady, with not much offering, and a considerable decrease in stocks during last month. Sales were reported of 480 brls winters, partly at $6.95; 125 brls and 2,300 sacks springs, partly at $5.90@6.40; 2,100 sacks low grades at $2.50@4.00; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total equal to 3,630 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.37½@4.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and selling readily at former prices. Sales were reported of 8 cars bran at $12.00@12.25; 1 car do, sour, at $10.00; 2 cars middlings at $20.50@24.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $27.50, all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was moderately active and steady, but easier. The market for this month fell off ¼@⅜c, then advanced ⅝c, and closed ¼c higher than on Friday afternoon, while August closed ¼c lower. The British markets were reported quiet and firm, but our winter wheat markets were tending downwards, with more settled weather, and the result was a moderate selling pressure here early in the day, but the offerings were readily taken, and the crowd gathered more confidence as the day wore on and more charters for shipment were reported, but there were apparently no new features in the deal. Seller July opened at $1.15½, advanced to $1.16, receded to $1.15⅜, reacted to $1.16, and closed at $1.15½ bid. August ranged 6¼@7c below July, and September was 3c below August, and the year was 2@2½c below September. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed, do, bid.
Seller July	$1.15½	$1.15⅜@1.16	$1.15½
Seller August	1.09¼	1.08⅝@1.09⅜	1.08⅞
Seller September	1.06¼	1.05⅞@1.06⅜	1.05⅞
Seller the year	1.04⅜	1.03⅞@1.04⅜	1.03⅞

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and averaged easier. There was a little buying in to settle up on June contracts, at $1.34½@1.35, and some settlements of July at $1.34½@1.35 early, to $1.34 at the close. August ranged at $1.12@1.12¾, mostly at $1.12¼, and closed nominally at the outside. September was about nominal at $1.06@1.06¾ and the year at $1.03¾@1.04¼. Car lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.32, with No. 3 at $1.08@1.10. Spot sales were reported of 1 car No. 2 at $1.32; 10,000 bu do at $1.34½@1.35; and 8 cars by sample at 65c@$1.25. Total about 14,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was reported of 3 cars No. 3 winter at $1.15 on track. Some No. 2 red was offered, but found no buyers at anything like holders' views. It was practically unsalable, except at about the same prices as regular No. 2 seller July.

CORN—Was active and easier, but generally firm. The market for next month fell off ⅛c early, but advanced ⅜c, and closed ⅛c higher than on Friday afternoon. Liverpool was quoted strong, and our receipts were again small, while the stocks in store appeared to have decreased about 650,000 bu during the week. This would leave us with only about 1,000,000 bu of all grades on hand, and no prospect of a material increase in the present rate of daily supply. But New York was easier, with fine weather in the West, and this brought out sellers early. There was, however, a very good demand for futures at the resulting decline, except for the year, which continued weak; and the shipping demand would apparently have taken a great deal more spot corn than was offered. Eastern buyers are sending orders here as if they believe that the supply in the West will run short before another crop is ripe, and the conditions certainly seem to point that way. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 75¼c bid, with high mixed at 77½c, and rejected at 72½c. Spot sales were reported of 37 cars high mixed at 77@77½c; 4 cars new do at 76c; 6 cars white at 83@83½c; 46,000 bu and 51 cars No. 2 at 74¾@75½c; 5,000 bu and 19 cars new mixed at 74c; 13,000 bu and 74 cars rejected at 73@74c; 11 cars by sample at 71@85c on track; and 15 cars do at 70@83½c free on board. Total about 175,000 bu. Seller August opened at 75⅝c, declined to 74¾c, advanced to 75½c, and closed at 75⅛c bid. Seller July was ⅛@¼c below August early in the day, but the two were at the same price after about 11 o'clock, owing to a good demand to fill July shorts. Seller September ranged ⅛@⅛c above August, and October was ½c below September. Seller the year broke from 67½c early down to 65c, and reacted to 67c. November sold at 71@72½c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	.75	74⅜@75¼	75⅛
Seller July	.75	74⅜@75⅛	75⅛
Seller August	.75¼	74⅝@75⅝	75⅛
Seller September	.75½	75@75⅞	75⅝
Seller October	.75½	75@75½	75⅛
Seller the year	.67	65 @67½	67

OATS—Were active throughout the list, with prices somewhat irregular up to noon, when the market became steady, and closed ¼@⅜c under the highest prices paid during the day. Cash sold at 52½@55c, closing at the inside figure. The demand early for seller the month was heavy, and the price paid was ⅜c above the latest figure of the day previous. From this point a sharp decline took place, the 48⅜c being touched. Buyers again took hold, and an advance succeeded, the price reaching 49⅝c, at which figure it closed. August delivery closely followed that of seller the month, recording at one time a slight advance, and closing ⅛c below the call price of Friday. September ranged from 38c to 38⅝c, closing at 38⅜c. Seller the year ranged at 37⅛@37⅝c, closing at 37½c, or ⅝c below Friday's closing price. Samples were in demand and easier. Cash sales were made of 12 cars at 53@55c for No. 2 in store; 12 cars by sample at 51@51½c for rejected mixed, 54@55½c for rejected white, 54c for 56½c for No. 2 white on track; 44 cars at 50¼@54c for rejected mixed, 53@56½c for rejected white, 53c for No. 2, and 55½@58c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 49,000 bu. The following were the closing prices Friday and the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	.56	52½@55	52¾
Seller July	.49⅝	48⅜@49⅝	49⅝
Seller August	.40	39 @40	39⅜
Seller the year	.37⅞	37⅛@37⅝	37½

RYE—Was fairly active and steady, spot selling at 73½c, with seller the month at 74c. Seller August sold early at 73c, being held at 73½c at the close. September sold at 73½c, below that figure bid. Seller the year was quotable at 72@73c. Cash sales were made of 1 car at 73½c for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at 74c on track. Total equal to about 1,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and nominal for almost everything, holders of samples meeting with few buyers. Cash sales were made of 2 cars by sample at 60c for No. 5 on track. Total equal to about 1,000 bu.

SEEDS—Were dull, with some trading in flaxseed, but very few transactions in other kinds. Flaxseed sold at $1.29 for prime, but the bulk of the offerings of this seed were of a poor order. Hungarian was quotable at 60@65c, and millet at 65c@$1.00. Prime timothy, spot, was quotable at $2.20@2.25, and clover-seed at $4.50@5.00. Sales were reported of 30 bags choice timothy seed at $2.35; 4 cars flaxseed at $1.18@1.29; 25 bags buckwheat seed at $1.10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—All descriptions are firm and fairly active at the following figures. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Interior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were steady and firm at $2.50@2.75 for common to good and at $3.50@3.90 for choice.

BAGGING—But slight change was apparent. There was a fair demand and a firm set of prices. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps	11 @12
Auburn No. 1	20	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	26 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—There was a good shipping and local demand, and the market was firm as last quoted. All fine goods are taken as fast as received, but of low grades there is some accumulation. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	13@14
Do, fair to choice	21@23	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	19@21	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	15@18	Grease	7@ 9

BUILDING MATERIALS—The supply of common brick is now about equal to the demand, and prices rule steady. Other articles active and firm. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	@45.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per bu	65@ 1.00
Louisville cement, per brl	1.35@ 1.40
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
White sand, per brl	1.25
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.75@ 1.80
New York stucco	2.25

CHEESE—The situation of this market was but slightly changed. Stocks are large and increasing, and prices still show a tendency to go lower. We quote:

Full cream	9¼@10
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	7 @ 7½
Part skim, flat, choice	6½@ 7½
Skim, common to fair	3 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—Only a small demand existed. We quote:

Anthracite, egg	$ 6.75	Piedmont	$5.50@6.00
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	5.50
Erie	6.50	Illinois	4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	Minonk	4.00

EGGS—Were in good demand and steady at 17@17½c per dozen.

FISH—All kinds were quoted firm under a continued active demand:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.75 @ 7.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.75 @ 6.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.50 @ 5.55
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl. new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report continued fair activity, and the tenor of prices is firm. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7½@ 7¾
Prunes, Bohemian	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.20 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	12¼@ 12½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @2.80
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	14 @ 15
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13½
Apples, sliced	6¾@ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6½@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5¾@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5½@ 6
Raspberries	37
Blackberries	13½@ 14
Pitted cherries	21

NUTS.

Filberts	12 @ 12½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¾@ 6¾
Pecans	12½@ 16

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Georgia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7¼

GREASE—Trade is light and prices generally unchanged. We quote:

City white	8¾
City brown	5½@6
City yellow	6 @6¾
Country white "A"	8 @8¾
Country white "B"	6¾@7
Country yellow	5¾@6
Country brown	4½@5¼

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were a shade firmer in the morning, some selling at $2.00 per case, but later in the day the prices fell off. Other berries were in light supply and steady. Apples firmer. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$4.50@ 5.50
Oranges, Messina, per box	10.00@10.00
Strawberries, per case	1.25@ 1.75
Blackberries, per case	2.50@ 3.50
Cherries, per case	1.50@ 2.25
Peaches, per box	75@ 1.25
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Nothing new was developed in this market. The general demand was reasonably active, and prices were well supported all around. We again quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 8¾
Louisiana	7¼@ 8½
Rangoon	6 @ 6¾
Patna	6¾@ 7

COFFEE.

Java	19 @22¼
Java, choice Mandailing	23¼@27½
Maracaibo	12@14¼
Mexican, prime to choice	12@13½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12¼
Rio, fancy	13 @13¼
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12¾
Rio, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, common	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 9¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¼@10¾
Crushed	10½@10¾
Powdered	10¼@10½
Granulated, standard	10 @10¼
Granulated, not standard	9¾@10
A standard	9¾
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	9 @ 9¼
Yellow	8 @ 8¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	46 @50
Sugar	35 @40
Blackstrap	33 @35
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	35 @40
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	80 @84

HAY—

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers generally report a light trade at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7¾@ 8
Green-cured, heavy	7¼@ 8
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @13
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @35

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Were reported firm, with an active business. We quote:

Tin plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	24 @ 25
Bar-tin	25 @ 27
Solder	13 @ 16
Bar-lead	7
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper bottoms, per lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc, per lb	8.00
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.80
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14 @ 15
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, No. 14 to 28	16 @ 20

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $4.00 rates.

OILS—Remain steady. Trade was fair at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	58@60
Carbon, 175 test	12¼	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	8¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	10¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9¾	Bank	52
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	11¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	9¾	Turpentine	50
Lard, current make	91	Miners'	60@63
Lard, No. 1	75	Naphtha, deo, 80 deg	15
Lard, No. 2	63	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	13
Linseed, raw	55@57	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	20

POTATOES—With fair receipts, the market continued steady at $4.25@4.75 per brl according to quality.

SALT—Trade is light and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	2.50

TALLOW—Is weak at 8¼@8½c for city, 7½@7¾c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady at the recent established price: $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Was moving fairly, with stocks increasing and prices holding steady. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@40
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	25@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	15@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	23@28
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	35@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,370	2,636	....
Tuesday	4,523	19,422	463
Wednesday	5,465	21,012	929
Thursday	5,513	14,640	1,116
Friday	5,089	16,455	473
Saturday	2,200	2,500	200
Total	26,157	67,645	3,181
Shipments—			
Monday	1,239	4,038	....
Tuesday	2,764	4,617	194
Wednesday	2,700	9,021	....
Thursday	3,291	6,504	139
Friday	3,124	6,455	165
Total	13,118	30,635	498

The receipts and shipments of live stock for June this year and last compare as follows:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1882	112,118	428,902	24,718
1881	122,205	624,155	32,432
Decrease	10,087	195,253	7,714
Shipments—			
1882	63,267	175,129	7,164
1881	84,360	123,362	16,072

CATTLE—For choice beeves the market was moderately active throughout the past week, and as the offerings were rather small sellers were enabled to dispose of their stock at sustained prices, but for common to good shipping grades there was a dull and declining market from the start. The shipping demand was more than ordinarily restricted, and although the receipts were moderate the market was constantly overstocked, and prices eased off from day to day, until in the aggregate a decline of 25@50c was sustained. Lean grassers suffered the most, as that class came in direct competition with the better grades of Texans, of which the supply has continued very liberal. The highest price paid was $8.10. Wood Bros. obtained that figure on Friday for six loads of choice 1,500-lb steers. The total of sales did not, however, exceed 300 head, while the major part of the purchases of shippers was within a range of $5.75@7.00. Considerable trading was done at $5.50@5.75, and some lots were taken as low as $4.90@5.00. The outlook for common grass natives is not particularly bright. Within a few days the range cattle season will have opened and thenceforward until the close of October half-fatted grass cattle will be neglected for the better killing "Westerns." The market for all grades of shipping cattle closed dull and heavy.

Native butchers' stock has continued in light supply and prices held up well until towards the close, when they worked lower in sympathy with the decline in Texans. Common to good fat cows went mostly at $4.00@4.75, bulls at $3.75@4.50, and poor to good mixed lots at $4.00@5.00. Scrubs were peddled out as low as $2.75@3.25. Veals have been in light supply, only about 250 head arriving. Prices ruled steady and firm at $4.00@7.75, with occasionally a sale at $8.00. The stock market did not develop much life. The offerings were light, however, and prices kept well up, ruling steady at $3.75@4.75 for poor to good ones.

Texas cattle comprised nearly half of the entire receipts. They were in active demand all the week, and prices were firmly sustained until the afternoon of Thursday, when they weakened to the extent of 5@10c. On Friday they dropped off 10@15c, making a decline for the two days of 15@25c. Canners secured the great bulk of them at $4.25@4.75. Some poor lots went as low as $3.75@4.00, and the best were taken by Eastern buyers at $5.00@5.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 8.00@ 8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.65@ 7.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	7.00@ 7.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.75@ 6.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@ 5.25
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.00
Texas—Grass cattle	3.50@ 5.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.75
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 300 lbs and over; 1c for less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Under the very light receipts of the past week the market has worked steadily upward. There was not a sharp demand from any quarter, but the wants of the trade materially exceeded the supply, and prices show an aggregate advance of 15@25c. At the higher prices considerable indifference was developed among packers, and they allowed shippers to get away with full one-half of the supply, which is a much larger percentage than usually goes East. In quality but slight improvement was noticeable. Common to fair mixed and light weights, as for some time past, made up the bulk of the daily receipts. On Saturday there was a quiet and steady market. There was a merely nominal supply, which was disposed of at $7.75@8.35 for poor to prime light, at $7.75@8.75 for inferior to choice heavy, and at $6.50@7.60 for skips and culls. These prices are $2.00@2.40 per 100 lbs above those current on July 1, 1881.

SHEEP—Have been dull all the week, with but little change in prices, though at the close good sheep were selling a title stronger, owing to extremely light receipts. The demand was almost wholly confined to the local butchers, shippers taking less than 500 head all told. We quote poor to choice sheep at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs and lambs at $1.75@3.50 per head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; total for the week, 9,700; same time last week, 11,000; consigned through, 280 cars; market unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,600; total for the week thus far, 29,000; same time last week, 31,000; consigned through, 90 cars; market quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week thus far, 26,000; same time last week, 28,000; consigned through, 165 cars; demand fair and market firm; 4 loads York weights, $7.85@8.45; no good medium on sale.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,100; supply very light, and only small local trade done at previous prices; sales wholly of grass Texans, at $3.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 2,300; good muttons in fair demand at $3.75@4.50, but low grades very dull.

HOGS—No supply; prices nominally unchanged; receipts, 300; shipments, 400.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 3,100; fairly active and lower; native steers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, $4.50@5.75; cows, $2.50@3.50; Texans, $3.25@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; shipments none; lower and weak; mixed to heavy packing, $7.75@8.30; light, $6.75@7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts none; shipments none; good to choice natives, $3.00@3.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—HOGS—Firm; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 700; common light and bacon hogs, $7.35@8.00; heavy packing and shipping, $8.15@8.50.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 250; shipments, 180.

SHEEP—Steady at $2.75@4.00; receipts, 600; shipments, 800.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.50@8.25; packing and butchers', $7.75@8.50; receipts, 186; shipments, 300.

LUMBER.

On the cargo market there were about a dozen vessels, mostly loaded with lumber. The market was slow, as might be expected at this season, though no falling-off in prices was noted. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.00@12.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@30.00
Standard shingles	2.55@ 2.60
Extra shingles	2.65@ 2.80
Lath	2.25

The yard trade continues fairly active. The official list of prices fixed by the trade is as follows, although outside yards claim to be selling some descriptions at lower figures. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	45.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	30.00
A siding	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

The receipts of lumber and shingles since Jan. 1 are as follows:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	714,513,000	349,327,000
1881	587,254,000	282,895,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, June 30: "The interest which was excited by the contest at Chicago a few weeks ago is dying out as it becomes manifest that with the present demand there can be but little change in values. Business at Saginaw, Detroit, Tonawanda, and other Eastern markets shows no decline in either volume or values, and no change is anticipated. Letters from some of the river cities complain of cut and delivered lists from Chicago as well as from some of their competitors on the river. There is a great complaint of a want of cars at all of the Western markets. In the Northwest the difficulty is principally with the Manitoba Line. At Minneapolis the trade of the Northwest is monopolizing the fraternity, and no effort is being made to cultivate or retain the trade south of Minnesota in the contested districts, thus leaving the river cities the fun of taking care of the Chicago bears."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 10s. Corn, 6s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 89s. Lard, 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 59s; short ribs steady at 59s. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, steady at 94s; Western steady at 88s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 62s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed steady at 6s 9d. Turpentine at London steady at 39s. Stocks—Wheat, 1,350,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

ANTWERP, July 1.—PETROLEUM—17½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 1. COTTON—Quiet and steady at 6¾@7 1-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 4,800.

GRAIN—Corn—Western mixed, 6s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 60s 6d; short do, 63s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

EUROPEAN MARKETS, July 1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; corn firm, 6s 9d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; corn in strong demand, considerable business.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Wheat quiet; corn ½d higher, 6s 9d. Off coast—Wheat firm, fair inquiry; corn strong. To arrive—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn, good market, tending upward. Wheat in moderate demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Pork, 89s. Lard, 62s 6d. Long clear sides, firmer, 6d higher, 60s 6d. Short clear sides, 63s. Beef, 135s, extra India mess. Tallow, 42s 6d. Cheese, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@12s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 9d@10s 5d; spring, 9s@10s; white, 9s 8d@9s 10d; club, 9s 10d@10s 1d. Corn, 6s 8d. Pork, 89s. Lard, 62s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¾@12⅞c; futures barely steady; July, 12.64c; August, 12.72c; September, 12.35c; October, 11.74c; November, 11.56c; December, 11.57c; January, 11.69c; February, 11.80c; March, 11.93c; April, 12.05c.

FLOUR—Dull; unchanged; receipts, 7,509 brls; exports, 6,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat, cash lots ½@1c lower; receipts, 120,-735 bu; exports, 300,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.31 in store; ungraded red, $1.15@1.17; No. 3 red, $1.28; No. 2 red, $1.33½@1.35; certificates, $1.34¼, $1.35½ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.38¼@1.36½; mixed winter, $1.29¾@1.30¾; No. 1 white, sales of 14,000 bu of $1.29 certificates, $1.30¼ delivered; No. 2 red, July, sales of 304,-000 bu at $1.27⅝@1.28¼, closing at $1.27⅜; August, sales of 248,000 bu at $1.18¼@1.18¾, closing at $1.18⅝; September, sales 160,000 bu at $1.18⅛@1.19, closing at $1.18⅞; October, sales 40,000 bu at $1.19⅝@1.19⅞, closing at $1.19⅞. Corn cash lots ¼@½c lower; options opened a shade easier, closing ¼@⅜c higher and strong; receipts, 84,000 bu; exports, 23,000 bu; ungraded, 75¼@83¾c; No. 2, 80½@81⅛c in store and elevator; 82¼@83¼c delivered; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 2 July, 80¾@81⅛c, closing at 81⅛c; August, 82¼@83⅜c, closing at 83⅜c; September, 83¼@83⅝c, closing at 83⅝c; October, 83¼@84c, closing at 83¾c. Oats ¼@½c lower; less active; receipts, 22,000 bu; mixed Western, 58@63c; white do, 63@67c.

HAY—Quiet and steady, at 65@70c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; Eastern, 24@35c; New York State, 30@38c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar in good demand and firm; fair to good refining quoted at 7¾@7¾c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; United, 59⅝c; crude, 6¾@6⅞c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8@8⅜c.

RESIN—Steady; $2.00@2.15.

TURPENTINE—Dull and easier; 45½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 19@20c.

LEATHER—Firm; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 25c.

WOOL—In fair demand; steadily held; domestic fleece, 32@46c; pulled, 15@42c; unwashed, 12@30c; Texas, 14@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; new mess, $22.00@22.25. Beef quiet; steady. Cut meats scarce and nominal; long clear middles, $13.50@13.75. Lard strong; prime steam, $12.70.

BUTTER—Dull; weak; 14@24c.

CHEESE—Dull and nominal; 7@9⅝c.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; new sheathing, $28.00; ingot lake, $19.25. Pig-iron quiet but steady; Scotch, $23.00@25.00; American, $22.00@25.50. Russia sheathing, $11.25@11.50. Nails—Cut, $3.40; clinch, $5.00@6.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—FLOUR—Quiet, easy, and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.30@1.33½; July, $1.22¼@1.22¾; August, $1.18@1.18¼; September, $1.17¼@1.17¾. Corn—Western about steady; quiet; Western mixed, spot, 81c bid; July, 80⅞@81¼c; August, 82⅜c bid; September, 83⅛c bid. Oats irregular and more active; Western white, 60@62c; mixed, 58@59c; Pennsylvania, 59@62c. Rye nominally at 80c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork 25c higher. Lard, ⅛c higher. Others unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 22@25c.

EGGS—Higher; 20c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 8@9⅛c. Sugars quiet; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,123 brls; wheat, 19,756 bu; corn, 235 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,778 bu; corn, 2,058.

SALES—Wheat, 210,148 bu; corn, 123,489 bu.

Adjourned until Wednesday, July 5.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened strong, but at the close prices weakened; No. 2 red, July, $1.24@1.24¾; August, $1.17¾@1.18; September, $1.17@1.17¼; October, $1.17¾@1.18¼. Corn steady; fair demand; options rather better; sail mixed, 82c; steamer, 79½@81c; No. 3, 78@80c; sail mixed, July, 81¼@81⅜c; August, 82¾@82⅞c; September, 83@83⅜c; October, 83¼@83⅝c. Oats less active; No. 2 white, 61¾@62c; do very choice, 62½c; No. 3 do, 60½c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Beef city mess in packets, $19.00; mess pork, $22.50; prime do, $20.50. Lard strong; kettle, $13.00; steam, $12.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn lower; mixed, 88@90c; yellow, 90c; white, $1.05. Oats quiet; Western higher; 53@54c; new Texas easier at 49@50c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.10.

HAY—In fair demand; ordinary, $23.00@25.00; prime, $26.00@27.00; choice, $28.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $23.00. Lard firmer; refined tierce, $12.25@12.37½; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, $10.12½@10.25. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, $10.37½; clear rib, $14.25. Ham—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 14@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10½c. Sugar quiet; good common, 7½@7¼c; fair to fully do, 7¾@8¼c; prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; yellow clarified, 8½@8⅜c. Molasses—Market at a standstill. Rice dull; Louisiana, 5¼@7½c.

BRAN—Higher; 95c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; 12⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.24@1.30 cash; $1.10⅝ bid July; $1.04¾ August. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 77c cash; 76@77c July; 77⅛c bid August; 78c bid September; 78c October; 66¾c year. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 58c. Rye firmer; 74c. Barley dull; nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $22.75. Lard dull; 12⅛c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 9¼c; clear ribs, 13c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 10½c; clear ribs, 14c; clear, 14¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.12; combination sales finished goods, 470 brls; basis, $1.14.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 18c.

The Chamber of Commerce has adjourned till Wednesday.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 1.—FLOUR—Very little doing; ordinary brands mostly steady; winter patents, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm. Oats fair demand and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 67@70c; No. 2 white, 66½@67c; No. 3 do, 65@65½c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm. Beef steady with fair demand. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady with fair demand; creameries, 21@26c; dairy, 18@24c; ladle-packed, 17@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; 5@11¼c.

EGGS—Steady; 18@18½c.

HIDES—Transactions limited; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8@8¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls, 2,700 sacks; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.31¼; July, $1.31¼; August, $1.19; September, $1.08¾; the year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.07; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 75c; rejected, 73½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 55c; white, 58c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 69c. Barley inactive and lower; No. 2 spring, cash and July, 80c bid; 83c asked; September, 80c; No. 3 spring extra, 71c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $21.75 cash and July; $21.80 August. Lard—Prime steam, $12.25 cash and July; August, $12.35.

HOGS—Quiet at $7.75@8.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 27,000 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu; barley, 530 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—FLOUR—Dull; lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1.15½@1.17 cash, $1.08¾ July, $1.05¾ August, $1.03 September, $1.01¾ year; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.08; No. 4 red, $1.00. Corn a shade lower; 75¼@75c cash, 75¼c July, 75⅝c August, 75⅝c September, 71c October, 61⅝c year. Oats lower; 48¾@51 cash, 47c July, 36⅝c August, 35⅝c year. Rye and barley nominal.

LEAD—Firm at 4⅝c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; jobbing at $21.85. Dry salt very slow; nothing doing. Bacon easier; shoulders, 10c; short ribs, 13⅝c; short clears, 14c. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—COTTON—Firm; ordinary 9⅝c; good ordinary, 11c; low middling, 11⅝c; middling, 12⅜c.

FLOUR—Fair demand and steady; No. 1, $5.50@6.00; winter spots, $6.00@6.25; choice to fancy, $6.25@7.50.

GRAIN—Nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but not quotably higher. Mess pork, $23.00. Bulk shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, $13.00; clear sides, $13.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 10⅜c; clear rib, 14c; clear, 14⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾@14½c. Lard—Choice kettle, 14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.24; July, $1.14; August $1.08¾; September, $1.08¾; year, $1.07¼@1.07¾. Corn dull; high mixed, 78¼c; No. 2 spot 75¼c; July, 75c; August, 75¾c; September, 75c bid; October, 75¼c; year, 64c. Oats inactive; No. 2 August, 40c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Board adjourned till Wednesday.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; quiet and weak; No. 1 red, $1.03 cash; 95¼c bid July; 93c bid August; No. 2 red, 98c bid cash; 91¼c bid July. Corn—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 65c bid cash; 65c July and August. Oats quiet; 51c bid cash.

Board adjourned till Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.25. Corn firm at 75@76c. Oats steady; white, 51@59c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 1.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 1.—GRAIN—Corn dull and easy; high mixed, 74@74½c; mixed, 73¼@74c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 55@55½c. Rye firm and inactive; No. 2, 74c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 15,400 bu; rye, 450 bu; barley, 1,550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 14,800 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

Board adjourned until Wednesday.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—There has been a wider inquiry for low grades of bleached cottons, and with stocks considerably reduced last month prices are hardening; in dark prints the movement for the week has been large, printing cloths in increasing demand, with holders very firm at 3¼c. On Wednesday, July 5, transportation of freight will go on as regular as ever. Monday and Tuesday next will be close holidays.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12c; low do, 11⅜c; good ordinary, 11⅜c; net receipts, 84 bales; sales, 105; stock, 2,700.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12⅜c; low do, 12⅛c; good ordinary, 11⅝c; net receipts, 54 bales; gross, 54; exports Great Britain, 4,700; sales, 500; stock, 5,412.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12⅛c; sales, 300; receipts, 116 bales; shipments, 426; stock, 9,300.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 1.—PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; opens, 53⅝c; highest, 53⅝c; lowest, 52⅝c; closing, 52⅝c; sales, 485,000 brls; total shipments Friday, 80,717 brls; charters, 58,400 brls.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates steady; closed at 53¼c; refined, 7⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 1.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 43c.

Paris Newspaper Wit.

New York World.

Once upon a time, Sarah Bernhardt, while traveling, arrived at a hotel which was so crowded that the manager declared himself unable to give her sleeping accommodations of any sort—there wasn't a bed left. "Well, never mind," said the star, philosophically, "that hammock will do." "That hammock! What hammock! There isn't a hammock in the house! Oh, that! That's a cobweb!"

Anecdote of Cherubini, the composer: Once upon a time when he was managing the Conservatoire one of his pupils begged him to listen to a little thing—a symphony of his composition—upon which he desired the master's opinion. "My dear boy," said the master, having heard it, "your symphony is—I don't exactly know how to say it, for I am not at home in French. How do you say in French that a thing is the work of an idiot? Would you call it 'rubbish,' or 'infernal rot,' or 'sheer d—d foolishness,' or what? You see, I'm a foreigner and am not acquainted with the resources of the language, so you must forgive me if I can't convey my meaning."

"Hello! coming out of a pawnshop? What have you been doing there?" The party accosted, with confusion—"O you see, I thought I'd go in and have my watch—ah—valued. You see, you can get a more accurate estimate in that way than in any other." About three weeks later the same parties meet under similar circumstances: "Ha, been getting your watch valued again?" "Well—a—yes! I seen from the stock market news that there has been a general readjustment of values, and so I thought I'd see how it affected my watch."

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1881.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

MILITIA NOTES.

Annual Muster, First Brigade.

The annual inspection and muster of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard, has just been completed for its share of the State appropriation for military purposes. The First Infantry was mustered last Wednesday evening by Lieut.-Col. J. F. McNeill, of the Fifth Regiment, headquarters at Springfield. The remainder of the Chicago troops were mustered by Col. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, Inspector-General of the State, the First Cavalry and Battery D on Thursday evening, and the Second Regiment Saturday night. The Fourth Regiment was mustered by Capt. M. G. Stolp, commander of Company D, Third Regiment, Aurora, and the Third Regiment by Capt. Fred Bennett, of Joliet, Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, by special detail. These officers also completed their labors last week.

The First Regiment was paraded in heavy marching order, fatigue uniforms, black belts, haversacks, canteens, knapsacks, and overcoats rolled. The aggregate on the rolls of the First was 478; number present, 425; number absent, 54; percentage present, 88.7.

The First Cavalry inspection and muster passed off in the Exposition Building, where the command is temporarily quartered pending the completion of its new armory, without any unusual occurrence. Aggregate on rolls, 370; present, 270; absent, 100; percentage present, 74.8. Battery D paraded eighty officers and men out of an aggregate on rolls of 104, or 76.9 per cent.

The Second Regiment, Col. Thompson, paraded in the Lake street armory Saturday evening with five companies, or half of the command, all the companies formerly in the old Second failing to respond to the orders for muster. Those present were in the full dress uniform of the old Sixth, and made a good appearance. The Regimental Band especially looked well. Among the spectators were seen about twenty-five or thirty of the members of the retractory companies, but none of the officers who had sent in their resignations. What the outcome of the performance will be is hard to conjecture. The rolls sent to the Captains of the dissenting wing to be filled out were never returned, and consequently it was impossible to ascertain the total strength of the regiment. No particulars of the inspection of the Third and Fourth Regiments have as yet been obtained, but it is understood that two companies of the latter command will be recommended for disbandment.

The entire inspection and muster this year has been characterized by a lack of interest and military promptness that is deplorable. Many causes have been instrumental in bringing about this looseness, which under ordinary circumstances should forever condemn the higher officers who are responsible for the bungling job, so calculated to bring the National Guard of this State into disrepute. The reorganization and consolidation of the forces had scarcely been completed ere the order for the annual muster was issued, and it found most of the commands in bad shape. Then the orders themselves were incomplete and did not cover all the ground to be traversed in the important work. The officer detailed from the Third Regiment to muster the Fourth Regiment received no official specific orders, but had to rely upon an old roster in his possession for the location of the several companies which he was to inspect. He went it blind, and, as bad luck would have it, went wrong on the start. He chose Princeton as the point at which to commence his labors. He left the train at the depot and proceeded up town, considerable of a distance away, and subsequently found out that Princeton had no company at present, it having disbanded. However, he was fortunate enough to find the Adjutant-General at his home, and from him was enabled to learn his future route. The Third Regiment not having been cut so badly, Capt. Bennett was more fortunate.

The Second Regiment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 2.—In the report of the annual muster of the Second Infantry, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the five companies of the old Sixth, composing the left wing, together with the field, staff, and band, were credited with 209 men out of a total of 295. The rolls show 215 men present out of 291, making the regimental percentage present 73.9 instead of 70.8. Col. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, thoroughly overhauled the books and papers in Col. Thompson's headquarters, and expressed himself well pleased with their correctness and the manner in which they were kept. The Quartermaster stores and company rooms in the old Sixth armory were also inspected and everything found in a satisfactory condition. The Colonel inspected the old Sixth last February, and in conversation with some gentlemen yesterday said the five companies that reported for muster showed a great improvement, and have shown themselves to be thorough soldiers. When asked what he thought of the action of the old Second companies, he simply said: "It is mutiny. What greater crime is there for soldiers?" As to the report that the whole outfit would likely be disbanded, he simply laughed at it. The idea of punishing five faithful companies who have obeyed orders and performed every duty because five other companies in the same organization have utterly failed, maliciously abandoned property, and disregarded every order from whatever headquarters is unjust, if not preposterous. Anticipating that the five old Second companies are certainly to be disbanded, the officers of the old Sixth wing have already taken steps to recruit five new companies, one of which is now ready and others in good shape. KNAPSACK.

Picket Firing.

Several officers and ex-officers of the National Guard and citizens have arranged to go to Indianapolis tonight via the Kankakee Line, excursion rates.

Only four companies of the First Infantry drilled last week. The summer vacation commenced on the first of this month, and will continue until Sept. 1.

According to the reports of Eastern military critics, the Ninth New York Regiment stands away below par in military excellence, and will not rank with one of the poorest commands of Illinois.

The Massachusetts militia has been ordered into camp, the Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Peach Jr., on the 12th of August, and the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Wales, on the 12th of September.

The Seventh New York muster this year showed a falling off from that of last year both in the aggregate and the number present at inspection—the former of eleven and the latter of forty-five. The Ninth also lost in the aggregate forty-six and in the number present seventy-five.

The arrangements for the First Regiment encampment have all been completed, and the officers confidently look forward to a successful issue. All have worked hard to bring this about, and it is the wish of all their friends that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

The members of Company A, old Second Regiment, or Company G, new Second, met at the residence of their Commander, Capt. William S. Bennett, No. 20 Nixon street, one evening last week and presented him with an elegant gold medal. After a serenade by Roddy's Band, the evening was spent in dancing and other amusements.

At the tournament in Louisville last week the Crescent City Guards of New Orleans won the first prize, the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis the second, the Porter Rifles of Nashville the third, and the Quapaw Guards of Little Rock the fourth. All the Southern crack companies are expected to be at the Indianapolis tournament this week.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment held a meeting in the officers' rooms of the armory last Saturday evening for the purpose of effecting an organization. Ex-Lieut.-Col. Rudolph Williams was elected Chairman. After passing upon a few applications, the real business of the evening commenced, which was the election of the first officers of the corps. A. C. McClurg, the first Colonel of the regiment, was put in nomination and elected Colonel of the veterans. E. D. Swain was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, Rudolph Williams Major, Dr. Truman W. Miller Surgeon, E. G. Ayers Adjutant, J. D. Bangs Quartermaster, Frank B. Davis Captain, and C. N. Black Lieutenant. An adjournment was taken to a week from tonight. The Veteran Corps now numbers some thirty-five members. Eighteen were present at the election Saturday night. The uniform has not yet been decided upon.

The officers and privates of Company B, First Infantry, I. N. G., with a number of invited guests, making in all some 200 persons, left Clark street bride in the excursion steamer Gordon at 8 o'clock Friday evening for a cruise on the lake, returning at about 12 o'clock. The trip on the moonlit waters was highly enjoyed by all, and contradicts the saying that "it always storms when Company B gives an entertainment." Dancing to music furnished by Fitzgerald was a feature of the evening. A portion of the Centenary Broom Brigade enlivened the evening by an interesting drill with brooms decked with maroon ribbons, the color of Company B. The white uniforms of the brigade, trimmed with red, Scotch caps, with hanging tassle, and dustpan knapsack, made a very picturesque costume, and was in beautiful contrast to the dress uniforms of Company B. The young lady, Miss Minnie Kidston, who was most expert in the drill, was presented with a maroon ornamented broom-sword. In the series of lake excursions under the management of the members of Company B, one will probably be given early in September to eclipse all others. It is intended to procure the largest lake passenger steamer in this vicinity, besides arranging for vocal and instrumental talent, or perhaps some operatic company. Tickets are to be limited and sold only by the committee. Nothing, however, will be definitly decided upon until the return of the Regiment from their encampment at Geneva.

The Encampment at Indianapolis Proving a Complete Success—An Artillery Drill Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The military encampment, for which preparations have been so long making, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The day was clear and beautiful, the air cooled by a pleasant breeze. The heavy rain of the night before did no damage, except that it made the drill ground wet and heavy. However, this was partially cured by dragging the ground and spreading it with sawdust, and when at 2 o'clock the first battery wheeled in for the artillery drill the ground was so well prepared that little inconvenience was experienced. If no more rain falls the ground will be in superb condition for the rest of the drills.

For the time being the city is wholly given up to the encampment. Little else is talked about, and the evidences of a grand military tournament are noticeable everywhere. The profusion and beauty of the decorations have not been surpassed, with the possible exception of the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit to the city in 1879. The principal public buildings and business-houses are handsomely and elaborately decorated with the National colors, and on the leading residence streets there are few houses which no not make a display of bunting in some form.

The following companies have now arrived: The Pulaski Blues, fifty men; the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans; the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis; the Quapaw Guards, of Little Rock; the Asbury Cadets, Greencastle, Ind., forty men; the Evansville Rifles, forty-six men; Porter Rifles, Nashville; the Waterloo Rifles; the Folger Corps, of Geneva, N. Y., thirty-six men; the McKeen Cadets, of Terre Haute; the Richmond, Ind., Light Infantry; the St. Louis Rifles; the Danville Rifles; the Butler, Ind., Rifles. Also the following batteries: Battery A, of Chicago; Battery B, of Danville, Ind.; Battery A, of St. Louis; Asbury Cadets' Battery; Barns' Artillery, Nashville; Battery B, of New Orleans; Battery C, of New Orleans; Battery A, of Louisville; and the Porter Artillery, of Michigan City. Seven States are so far represented by companies and every branch of the service.

The camp presents an interesting spectacle, and recalls the scenes witnessed here during the War. The accommodations are ample, and the boys express the fullest satisfaction with the arrangements. All the usual military formalities are observed. Blue coats are visible on all sides; squads of men are drilling or marching here and there, while the familiar sounds of drum and bugle are heard at intervals. Dress parades are held at 6 o'clock.

The first competitive drill began yesterday at 2 o'clock, being the artillery drill, in which the batteries above-named participated. The attendance was unexpectedly large, considering the rather tedious character of an artillery drill, not less than 5,000 or 6,000 people being present. The contest was opened by the Chicago battery, which made a fine impression and drew forth frequent bursts of applause. The other batteries followed in the order named above, occupying the entire afternoon. The judges were Lieut. Claybaugh, of Pennsylvania, Lieut. Beach, of Wisconsin, and Lieut. Fitch, at large. They are all fresh graduates of West Point, and were recommended as judges by Gen. Howard, of West Point.

Today Divine services were held in the camp at 10:30 a. m., the Rev. Myron W. Reid, of the First Presbyterian Church, himself an old soldier, preaching the service. The famous United States cavalry band from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., furnished the music. There was a large attendance and the services were exceedingly impressive. In the evening the band gave an elaborate sacred concert.

Tomorrow the contest will be for the Indiana Legion prize, open only to infantry companies of Indiana, and on Tuesday, the Fourth, the grand "free-for-all" contest takes place, being open to all infantry companies of the United States. The first prize is $1,500 and the second $1,000. Thirty-two companies have entered for this contest, and it will be the most exciting one of the encampment. The fireworks in the evening are expected to be of a really brilliant character. From present indications, should the weather continue favorable, the city will be absolutely overwhelmed with people on the Fourth. The drilling will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday, and the prizes awarded on the latter day. So far everything has gone off smoothly and pleasantly, and there is every prospect that the tournament will be all that has been anticipated.

OCONOMOWOC.

A Budget of Interesting Gossip from This Deservedly Popular Wisconsin Summer Resort—Some Big Fish Stories.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 1.—The resort season for Oconomowoc is opening up exceedingly promising. The hotels are all open, most of them well patronized, and the engagements at all of them gratifying in the extreme. With the increased facilities and improvements inaugurated Oconomowoc prides herself upon being able to care for more resort people this year than ever before, and do so, too, in a more metropolitan style. Among the engagements of Chicago people for the season I find the names of Mayor Harrison and family and E. F. Watkins, of the Gaslight Company.

A very liberal patronage has been accorded to Draper Hall, whose management is deservedly popular, and remains the same as last season, with C. B. Draper at the head. This hotel has engaged the services of the Janesville Lightguard Band, which will be constantly in attendance during the season. This unique attraction was first introduced here last year, and gave such decided satisfaction that a second engagement has been effected. Fishing parties are meeting with greater success this year than ever before, judging from the catches that are being made in adjacent waters. An instance or so: Bishop Beckwith, of Atlanta, and E. F. Watkins, of Chicago, on Thursday last brought in a string that numbers sixty-three bass weighing from two to five pounds each and a dozen or more pickerel of various sizes. The aggregate weight of the catch was something over 200 pounds. Friday, Percy F. Stone and O. L. Rosencrans, of Milwaukee, captured a fifteen-pound pickerel measuring four and a half feet in length as among the trophies of a day's angling on La Belle Lake. One of the largest pickerel reported was taken by Messrs. A. B. and J. H. Roth, of St. Louis, who last week hooked a splendid fellow that weighed seventeen pounds and one ounce. These are but sample catches, and reports of poor luck are heard from no quarter.

The closing exercises of the year at Nashotah Theological Seminary took place the past week. About forty of the alumni of the institution gathered on Wednesday, and an interesting series of exercises followed. At the commencement, Thursday (St. Peter's Day), Bishop Welles conferred the degree of B. D. upon C. S. Starkweather and C. L. Sleight, both of the Diocese of Wisconsin. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Sweet, of the class of '64. Over sixty of the Episcopal clergy were present at the exercises, and receptions were tendered them by Drs. Cole and Adams of the institution.

We are to have with us the coming week the Milwaukee Bicyle Club on their annual tour of the resorts of the county. Their headquarters will be at the Townsend House, where a complimentary ball will be tendered them Monday evening. The program of the run is as follows: On Monday morning, July 3, the wheelmen will ride to Oconomowoc, thirty-one miles distant, where the annual hop will be given at the Townsend House, the Sextet Club, of Milwaukee, having been engaged for that occasion. On Tuesday morning the bicyclers will leave Oconomowoc for a tour around the numerous lakes in the immediate vicinity, touching at Silver Lake, from thence to the Nemahbin Lake and on to Nagawicka Lake, where the tourists will dine. In the afternoon the line will return to Oconomowoc, touching at the Nashotah and Oconomowoc Lakes. After a thorough rest and change of clothing, the wheelmen will banquet at the Townsend, returning to Milwaukee on Wednesday.

The sixth regatta of the Oconomowoc Yacht Club for the Shufeldt Cup, under postponement, will be sailed on the morning of July 4, fair day and wind prevailing. A full fleet is expected to take part in the contest.

The Rev. W. H. Throop, of St. James' Church, Milwaukee, is spending a brief vacation at Draper Hall, and doing some angling.

The Rev. L. W. Davis has resigned his charge as rector of Zion Church, in this city.

AURORA.

More Politics—Fire-Cracker Day—Inspection—Telephones—Literary Circle—Prof. E. A. Stein to Miss Belle Shedd—General and Personal Mention.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 1.—Now that the Congressional controversy is over State and county politics begin to absorb attention. On Thursday Aurora chose twenty-five delegates to attend the Republican Convention of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, which meets at Turner Junction next Saturday for the purpose of nominating State Representatives. O. P. Chisholm, Esq., of Elgin, retires, and his successor, to all appearances will be E. C. Hawley, Esq., of Dundee. Mr. Hawley has no opposition except from Elgin, which swore vengeance upon him when he cast the balance of power in favor of Hopkins against Mann, of Elgin, in the County Convention. An effort will be made to secure the election this year of three Republican Representatives. Hitherto the Democrats have obtained one out of the three by combining their three votes upon one candidate. Provided that the proposed agreement between three Republicans can be effected so that no "plumping" shall be resorted to, three Republicans can be elected. In county matters the strife is brewing over County Judge. H. B. Willis and E. C. Lovell of Elgin, A. G. McDole and M. O. Southworth of Aurora, are in the field; while Judge Ranstead, the present incumbent, will probably be a candidate for reelection.

For a number of years the National spirit has slumbered, to awake this year with old-time fire-works and oratory. The program is substantially completed, and will furnish entertainment during most of the day. Trades' procession, public exercises, with oration by the eloquent Rev. George C. Miller, of Chicago, calathumpian parade, base-ball, boat-races, public fireworks, and balloon-ascensions are among the attractions proposed.

The Aurora Light Guards were subjected to another inspection on Tuesday evening in accordance with the late requirements. Capt. Fred Bennett, of Joliet, carefully reviewed the boys in the various maneuvres, and found them wanting in none. The company numbers about sixty, and through Capt. Stolp possess a creditable standing in the State.

At last work is commenced upon the telephone-line up the river. The long-needed communication with the county seat will soon be effected and the annoyance of untimely trains somewhat mollified. Several months, however, will be cousumed before the system is completed.

The Aurora Literary Circle, which has held fortnightly meetings during the winter, closed its season on Tuesday evening. The occasion was the annual banquet, given by the society at the home of Miss Sarah Denney. A delightful evening was enjoyed, and after refreshments and toasts the society adjourned until next fall.

Prof. E. A. Stein, who has been for a number of years the musical spirit of the city, was this week wedded to Miss Belle Shedd. Relatives and a few friends went to St. Charles, where the knot was tied by the Rev. N. S. Page. A few days were spent in Chicago, after which they returned, and are receiving the congratulations and best wishes of their many friends.

Dr. Henson, of Chicago, lectured in most entertaining style Wednesday evening, before the W. C. T. U., upon "The Golden Calf."

The army boys today attended service at the M. E. Church, it being in commemoration of the anniversary of the shooting of Garfield.

The Hon. H. H. Evans, Prof. W. B. Powell, O. B. Knickerbocker, Esq., and Mr. Willis Hawkins were in attendance at the State Convention in Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morgan spend the summer months at Brooklyn.

Miss Faude Wilson, of Bloomington, is the guest of Miss Lou Reeves.

M. McFarland has returned from California.

ROCKFORD.

The News of Maj. Hawk's Death Received with Sorrow—The Street-Railway—A Budget of Items.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 1.—The news of the sudden death of the Hon. R. M. A. Hawk, Congressman from this district, was received in this city with profound sympathy. He was not extensively known personally throughout the county, but was known to be a man of frankness, honesty, and patriotism. He would have been nominated on the first ballot at the convention yesterday. Winnebago County would have given him her usual Republican majority. His untimely end is generally mourned.

The Rockford Street-Railway Company, being so thoroughly satisfied with their business thus far, have just commenced the work of extending its lines on the east side of the river. When this is completed the company will put a force of men on the west side and continue its tracks through the residence portion of that side of the river.

The public schools of the city closed this week for the summer vacation, which will extend through July and August.

Crops are advancing nicely this warm weather, corn being especially benefited.

Mr. W. D. Stapler, who has managed the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company's branch office since January, has just been elected Secretary of the company for the home office. The company, it is said, will now withdraw from the State, this having been its intention for some time. The Farmers' Insurance Company, recently talked of, has not yet been organized, and it is thought the effort to form it is a failure. The exact cause is not known, but many attribute it to dissatisfaction of some nature among those who took stock.

During the six months just closed Rockford has grown wonderfully, both in population, business, manufactory buildings, and private residences. The Silver Plate Company have just commenced work on its building, which will be four stories, of brick, and will be located at the rear of the Holland House. The lot cost $2,500, but was donated by west-side citizens for the purpose of getting the building on their side of the river. Barnes & Bros.' new building is progressing rapidly on the east side. A large number of private residences have been erected, most of which have been built on the east side of the river.

CRANKS.

Some Queer Cases in New York.

Correspondence Detroit Post.

NEW YORK, June 28.—On what an era of insanity we have fallen!

Two of the prominent citizens of New York are now generally known to be insane—not hopelessly, perhaps, but positively. One is a lawyer whose services are so much in demand that he has been paid a $50,000 fee within a year for pleas in court since his reason went astray. He holds a prominent public office. The other is a bank-President and a most capable financier. He has not walked a block in the street for six years, for he imagines that he is a cherry and if he is exposed the birds will eat him! In this delusion he is immovable; and accordingly he always rides to and from the bank in a close carriage, and never exposes himself out of doors. On all other matters he is perfectly sane, and his counsel is taken in the investment of millions on millions. To a visitor from "the provinces," it must seem that a good many New Yorkers are insane. Nowhere have I ever seen so many people who indulged in that curious habit known as "talking to themselves." About every tenth person you meet on the down-town sidewalks practices this self-communion. Every hour of every day you will notice men go hurrying by, looking neither to the right nor left, talking in excited tones, and gesticulating violently. I have seen men in an omnibus carrying on a lively dialog with themselves, and laughing vociferously at the "hits" made, as unconscious of the presence of others as if they were alone in the moon. The same queer phenomena are frequently seen in glimpses through carriage doors—men with faces all aglow, swinging their arms and exclaiming in loud voices—driving a sharp bargain with a wholesaler may be, or wildly and hopefully bidding for the stocks that are to go up 10 per cent tomorrow.

The strangest case I ever heard of has come to my knowledge during the last week, and I don't clearly know whether to call it insanity or what. The subject of it, a lady, is the daughter of an eminent United States Senator, and her husband is a Captain in the United States army, whom I will call Capt. Richards. The Captain and his wife went to Japan two years ago, and she remained a year visiting with her brother, a naval officer stationed there. When she returned to New York last summer she brought a dainty-looking terrier, a coal-black, slender little fellow, with eyes like beads. He was always with her, and was much petted. She carried him about the streets in her arms, carried him to the table with her, carried him to the theatre, carried him to bed with her for aught I know. It seemed to her friends a harmless eccentricity. Three weeks ago "Kintzi" (if that's the way to spell it) was taken suddenly sick, and she was thrown into great terror. She telegraphed to the Captain, who was absent in Pittsburg: "Come home immediately. We are in trouble." He replied asking what was the matter. She told him that Kintzi was dangerously ill. As he did not return at once she sent half a dozen frenzied messages, one after the other: "When will you get here?" "Come at once?" "K. is dying," etc., etc. She sent for the best doctors obtainable. Three or four refused to minister to the little sufferer. She hired a nurse for him. At last he died, just before the Captain got home. She bought a $60 coffin for the dead pet and laid him out in white silk, weeping uncontrollably day and night. She wanted a "regular funeral," but her friends would not permit it; and finally, on the second day thereafter, they took the rosewood box containing the beloved remains of the hairy cherub and bore it away in a carriage to the cemetery. I know the lady and husband well, but did not see them during their great affliction, nor have I seen them since. Most of the above facts, and the sequel I have learned from the lady's sister. After the burial Mrs. Richards remained unconsolable, and finally, after shedding oceans of tears and losing fourteen pounds of flesh in these three weeks, she has left her husband and friends and gone to live in a "mourners' home" attached to a Catholic convent. She tells them she has lost "a dear friend." The Captain and her father and all her relatives are in much grief about her mental condition, and scarcely know what to do. I am told today that the canine remains were deposited, by a private sexton taken along for the purpose, in the Captain's family lot in Greenwood, and that there is an uproar about it on the part of other proprietors. The lady, I may add, is exceeding intelligent and bright, and had projected a volume on domestic life in Japan.

A Dog in a Well—Ways and Means Devised by a Brother Dog to Get Him Out.

Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

On the North road, about four miles from the city, lives a highly respected family named Stetson, consisting of a young man and his wife and the aged and infirm sire of the lady. The old gentleman is crippled with the rheumatism to such an extent that he cannot leave his chair, but is wheeled about the room by his daughter. The Stetsons are the owners of a large powerful dog, half mastiff and half Newfoundland, noted for his intelligence and sagacity throughout the whole neighborhood, while a near neighbor possesses a little shaggy Scotch terrier. Between this ill-sorted pair the strongest friendship has grown up, the dogs being almost inseparable. Mr. Stetson has been digging a well, and had reached a depth of twenty feet, but had not yet walled it up, when about a week ago he and his wife found it necessary to visit Elmira on business. The wife drew her father's chair up to the window in the sunshine, and otherwise rendered him comfortable, and left him watching the gambols of the frisky, strangely-matched friends.

Mr. Stetson had not more than driven out of sight when the little terrier fell into the well, which contained about two feet of water at the time. The old dog was almost frantic and lost his canine presence of mind in a wonderfully undignified manner. He would look down into the well at the yelping, paddling terrier, and then howl and run to the window, scratching on the casement and otherwise exhibiting all the evidences of almost frantic grief to attract the old man's attention. Suddenly he paused a moment and looked grave, as if collecting his scattered senses. Mrs. Stetson, before leaving for town, had taken in the washing hanging on the clothes-line, coiling up the line and laying it on a bench. The mastiff had seen the workmen draw up pails of water by means of the rope, and an idea seemed to strike him. Seizing one end of the rope in his teeth he ran to the well with it and commenced slowly drawing it up to him and lowering it into the well. The helpless old man at the window, who was watching the proceedings with breathless interest, then saw the old dog commence pulling up the rope by walking slowly away from the well. Slowly and carefully the sagacious old mastiff drew up the cord, when up over the side of the crumbling walls came the muddy, dripping form of the almost exhausted terrier clinging to the rope with his teeth. When Mr. Stetson and his wife came home the old man attempted to tell his story, but it was so incredible that they could hardly believe it, but upon Mr. Stetson's going out to the well he found the mud-bedaubed rope lying where the old dog had left it, and the prints where it had cut into the soft earth sides of the well were plainly discernible.

J. H. RIDGWAY.

Death of the Inventor Who Proposed to Freeze Guiteau's Corpse for Exhibition Purposes.

Philadelphia Press.

Job Harvey Ridgway, inventor of the Ridgway Refrigerator System, and whose novel proposition to freeze the body of Guiteau and exhibit it for the benefit of the relatives of the assassin attracted widespread attention some time since, died on Sunday at his residence, No. 2018 North Twenty-second street, of quinsy, after an illness of only four days. The deceased was born fifty-three years ago in Salem, New Jersey. At the close of the Rebellion he came to this city and engaged in the produce commission trade. The perishable character of the produce he traded in and the frequent losses caused thereby suggested to his mind the necessity of devising some means of preserving it. Being a man of inventive turn he began experiments with ice and currents of air, and the result was the invention of the freezing system which now bears his name. The Ridgway Refrigerating System consists simply in cooling the air by the use of ice in connection with galvanized-iron troughs. It is now extensively used on railroad-cars and in packing establishments and breweries; and Prof. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, has given it an emphatic indorsement by introducing it into his department for the preservation of fish ova during its transportation.

At the close of Guiteau's trial, and when it became a certainty that the assasin would meet the fate of murderers, Mr. Ridgway made a proposition to Guiteau's relatives, through the assasin's counsel and brother-in-law, George Scoville, to take possession of the body after death, preserve it in his patent refrigerating apparatus, and exhibit it throughout the United States and Europe—the understanding being that one-half of the receipts was to be given to Guiteau's relatives, while the other half was to be retained by the inventor. In reply Scoville stated that the relatives of the doomed man were inclined to regard the proposition favorably. The extensive publication at the time of these facts, however, quickly led to a more serious consideration of the proposition upon the part of the assassin's relatives, and finally led to its rejection. Mr. Ridgway's proposition in detail, as described by himself at the time, was to take possession of the remains after the brain had been removed for post-mortem examination, place it in one of his patent refrigerating cases, and exhibit it in all of the principal cities in this country and Europe. The case designed for the purpose was to be ten feet square, three sides of which were to be of glass, so that the whole interior would be plainly visible. The fourth side was to be reserved for the refrigerating apparatus, consisting of a series of V-shaped metallic troughs, extending from side to side in a slanting zig-zag manner, and into which was to be placed the freezing mixture, composed chiefly of ice and salt. It was the intention, too, of Mr. Ridgway to have the case upholstered and finished in the most elaborate manner. In addition to this he contemplated making an outlay of $25,000 for the construction of a handsome refrigerating car in which to transport the case from place to place. The enterprising inventor calculated upon making at the least by the scheme $500,000, which amount, according to the agreement, was to be equally divided between the relatives of the assasin and himself. It is a singular coincidence, and one worthy of special note, that the projector of this remarkable idea died just five days before the execution of the depraved assassin whose remains he intended to exhibit throughout the civilized world.

THE "CHAIN OF LAKES."

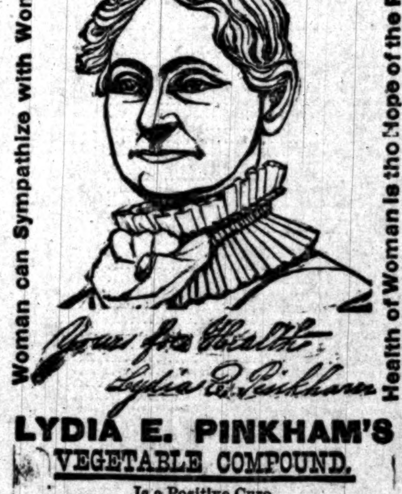
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., July 1.—Summer visitors are already making their appearance at the "Chain of Lakes." The Greenwood Park House was thrown open to guests today. The formal opening will occur some time next week. It is reported that Gen. Phil Sheridan, together with some of his army friends, with their families, will spend part of the summer here. Ashland, on Lake Superior, is already being crowded with visitors, and the Wisconsin Central Railroad just now seems to be more of a summer-resort line than anything else. Fishing at the Chain of Lakes is simply immense, and everybody is enjoying the sport.

American "Snobbishness."

In a notice of T. W. Higginson's "Common Sense About Women" the London *Saturday Review* (Tory) says:

"Not often have we come across an American who believes more devoutly in America. Every one, for instance, who considers the matter impartially sees one of the greatest weaknesses of democracy, and of American democracy especially, in the repugnance of Americans to work, and especially to housework, carried on under others. The real fact, it seems, is that the American men and women are so extremely superior that they are too good for menial occupations. 'They feel that the post for the American is rather in command than in the ranks' (which, it may be observed, probably explains why in the Civil War they let the Germans and the Irish figure in the ranks for them). 'Besides I do not blame the American woman for refusing to accept a position in which society talks about "master" and "servant," just as I do not blame, but applaud, the American man for refusing to wear livery.' There is something in the intense snobbishness of this (for snobbishness it is, though of a different variety from any which Thackeray classified) which is very pleasant and recreative to consider. It is too hastily considered that snobbishness is the parasite only of an aristocratic society. It would be more historically and philosophically correct to say that it is essentially democratic, but requires a certain vicinage and contrast of aristocracy to bring it out. The great difference of wealth, of race, and the like which now exists in America provides this contrast; and just as there is now no such complete example of snobbishness in the old sense as the conduct of certain Americans in Europe, so there would appear to be a new and perfect development arising in America itself. Did it never occur to Mr. Higginson that nothing can degrade a man which is not in itself dishonest or dishonorable, and that to apply a shoe-brush to a shoe is certainly no more degrading than to hand it over the counter in exchange for a shilling? He has a sentiment not unlike this in his own book; but with characteristic inconsistency he applauds his self-respecting countrymen and countrywomen in the very same paragraph for declining masters and refusing livery."



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATE CONTRACTS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, July 3, 1882.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1882, for furnishing the articles and performing the work hereinafter specified, for the term of two years from the first day of October, A. D. 1882, until the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1884, both days inclusive, as follows:

PRINTING.

For executing the State Printing, which will be let in separate contracts for each of the six separate classes, as provided by law.

BINDING.

For executing the State Binding, which will be let in one contract upon the lowest bid in the aggregate of all the work designated to be done.

COPYING.

For copying the laws, joint resolutions, journals, and other public documents of the Thirty-third General Assembly of this State for the use of the Public Printer, which will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

For furnishing printing paper, other paper, and stationery, classified and designated as follows—to-wit:

Class One—Printing paper.
Class Two—Paper for blanks, blank books, etc.
Class Three—Stationery and other paper.
Class Four—Official envelopes.

CLASS ONE.

Item 1—For furnishing 3,500 reams, or as much more as may be required, of extra sized and super calendered book paper, 25x38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, to be of the same quality in all respects as sample furnished by the Secretary of State.

CLASS TWO.

For furnishing the following quantities of paper, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, to wit:

Item 1—80 reams of tea color cover-paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to the ream.
Item 2—20 reams linen white wove ledger medium paper "P," 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to the ream.
Item 3—5 reams double medium linen white wove paper "P," 23x36 inches, to weigh not less than 30 pounds to the ream.
Item 4—30 reams of linen white wove folio post paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream.
Item 5—15 reams linen white wove Demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds to the ream.
Item 6—100 reams double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the ream.
Item 7—90 reams buff plate paper, 20x24 inches.
Item 8—2,000 sheets Crane's bond paper, 17x28, No. 21.
Item 9—3,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 17x28, No. 31.
Item 10—1,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 22x28, No. 31.
Item 11—3,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 19x30, No. 31.
Item 12—100 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 14x17, No. 31.
Item 13—100 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 17x22, No. 31.

CLASS THREE.

For furnishing the following quantities of paper and other articles of stationery, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

Item 1—20 reams best legal cap paper (blue ruled), 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
Item 2—5 reams best blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 150 pounds to the ream.
Item 3—10 reams manilla tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 480 sheets to the ream.
Item 4—60,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain, No. 6, XXX.
Item 5—5,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain, No. 7, XXX.
Item 6—15,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain No. 9, XXX.
Item 7—18,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain No. 10, XXX.
Item 8—1,000 linen-lined envelopes, blue, size 4x9½ inches.
Item 9—600 linen-lined extra quality envelopes, white, 5½x13 inches.
Item 10—1 dozen pint bottles best crimson ink.
Item 11—100 quarts writing fluid (Arnold's or Carter's).
Item 12—100 pints writing fluid (Arnold's or Carter's).
Item 13—1 dozen quarts Carter's combined copying and writing ink.
Item 14—25 gross Faber's pencils, assorted, hexagon.
Item 15—4 gross Faber's red and blue pencils, hexagon.
Item 16—1 gross Faber's red pencils, hexagon.
Item 17—1 gross Faber's blue pencils, hexagon.
Item 18—2 dozen glass inkstands, large.
Item 19—2 dozen glass inkstands, small.
Item 20—15 dozen wooden inkstands.
Item 21—10 dozen ivory folders, assorted sizes.
Item 22—50 quarts best mucilage.
Item 23—2 gross best mucilage flats, 8 ounces.
Item 24—3 dozen best mucilage fountains.
Item 25—2 dozen glass paper-weights.
Item 26—10 dozen shears, assorted sizes, Rogers' best.
Item 27—300 gross rubber bands, best quality, assorted sizes.
Item 28—7 dozen rubber rulers, assorted sizes.
Item 29—2 dozen graduated wooden rulers, 15 inches.
Item 30—3 dozen ruling pens.
Item 31—20 dozen knife steel erasers, Rogers' best.
Item 32—3 dozen sponge glasses, with sponges.
Item 33—200 gross steel pens, assorted, of any standard make required.
Item 34—400 pounds of twine, 4 sizes.
Item 35—3 dozen Shannon files.
Item 36—1,000 gold seals, No. 14.
Item 37—7,000 gold seals, No. 18.
Item 38—1,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 2.
Item 39—3,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 3.
Item 40—3,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 4.
Item 41—25 letter books, best quality.
Item 42—5 dozen paper-weights, bronze.
Item 43—3 gross wooden penholders.

CLASS FOUR.

For furnishing the following quantities of envelopes, or more, as required by the Secretary of State:

Item 1—30,000 extra quality official envelopes, XXX, No. 6, white or tinted, steel engraved.
Item 2—45,000 extra quality official envelopes, No. 9, XXX, white or tinted, steel engraved.
Item 3—20,000 extra quality official envelopes, No. 10, XXX, white or tinted, steel engraved.
Item 4—2,000 extra quality official envelopes, 5x12½ inches, white or tinted, steel engraved.

The foregoing envelopes to be furnished for either of the State Departments as may be required.

The foregoing estimates as to the quantities of different articles advertised for, are based on the amount actually used during the last two years, as nearly as can be ascertained.

All of said paper, articles of stationery, and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State House, in the City of Springfield, said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities as the Secretary of State shall direct, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, etc., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price of such articles at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the executing of the following miscellaneous work, to-wit:

The making of pads, ruling of blanks, blank-books, etc., and the binding of blank books.

Each and every bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope having endorsed thereon bid of ——, for ——, which must be enclosed in another envelope and addressed to Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, September 5th, 1882, and the awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been fully considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Blanks for proposals and bonds, also any information desired, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State,
CHAS. P. SWIGERT, Auditor P. A.,
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer,
JAMES McCARTNEY, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY for Young Ladies. Advantages unsurpassed. For *Record* or catalogue address A. G. BENEDICT, Clinton, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

THE GUNNERY.—A FAMILY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Terms $400 a year. Address J. C. BRINSMADE, Washington, Conn.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for business, scientific schools, and college; 27th year begins Sept. 12. For circulars apply to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	‡ 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	* 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 5:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:10 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	c 3:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

c Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Ocono'woc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 3:05 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c.	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	§11:30 a.m.	§ 2:00 p.m.
	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:20 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:35 a.m.
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:20 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:20 p.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:35 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:20 p.m.	* 6:00 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m., daily. Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 2:35 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:35 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boson Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	....	*11:30 a m

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:50 a m
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex.Sun.)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	....
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	....	§ 2:51 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:[illegible] a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:[illegible] p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:[illegible] a. m.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.
Opens June 22, 1882.

On main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,200 feet above sea level, situated in a park of 100 acres, amid the matchless scenery of the Alleghenies; its accessibility, pure air, and freedom from malaria, flies, and mosquitoes, render it the most desirable resort in the State. During 1881 a new hotel was erected, first-class in all its appointments, and capable (with cottages) of accommodating nearly 1,000 guests. Cottage residences may be rented by those desiring the quiet and seclusion of home. For description, circular, diagram, and terms, address W. D. TYLER, Sup't.

The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Tyler's management. Send for circular.

THE MASSABESIC HOUSE,

LAKE MASSABESIC, MANCHESTER, N. H., open for guests. Unexcelled facilities for boating, bathing, trout and black bass, pure air and water, magnificent scenery, elegant drives, lawn tennis, and croquet. For terms and circular address JAS. I. MURRAY & CO., Manchester, N. H.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
OPENS JUNE 24.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.
Applications may be made to the Hotel, Newport, or the Everett House, New York.

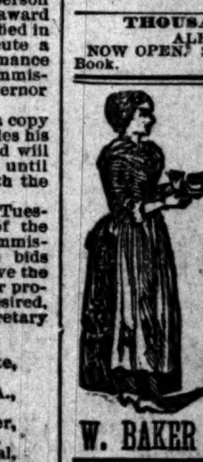
SHERBURNE HOUSE,
NANTUCKET, MASS.
T. H. SOULE, Proprietor.
Open the year round. Send for circular.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Apply to JOHN R. SWINERTON, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE, Babylon, Long Island.
This new and elegant Summer Hotel will open June 15. It is distant only one and one-quarter hours from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by Long Island Railroad. The finest Bathing, Fishing, and Sailing on the coast. JAMES P. COLT.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
OCEAN BEACH, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 24.
FOR CIRCULARS, TERMS, &c., ADDRESS, FRED. E. FOSTER, MANAGER.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Send two 3-cent stamps for Guide-Book. O. G. STAPLES, Prop.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $25. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CATARRH Throat. Lung.
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:
TWICE DAILY.

For Racine and Milwaukee at........ [illegible] and [illegible]
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at........ [illegible]
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee daily at........ [illegible]
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at........ [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc. Daily at........ [illegible]
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at........ [illegible]
*Sunday morning excepted. §Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION LINE STEAMERS

Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for
Collingwood, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.
Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada. D. B. LINSTED, Agent.
Office and Docks, No. 2 North Wells-st., Chicago.

A POSITIVE CURE
WITHOUT MEDICINES.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.
Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copabia or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Ad. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Dr. Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 132 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as formerly of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and is the well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. **YOUNG MEN** [illegible] suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, [illegible] Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, [illegible] Incapacity, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, [illegible] Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequent Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All [illegible] views and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines [illegible] curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case [illegible] but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. [illegible], 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

NO CURE NO PAY! } **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. [illegible] the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, [illegible]

VOLUME

THE

CHICA

IMMEN

TWELVE

The Gr Offe

Commencing

$5,000

Fro

Be sure and

AD

Benefit



HO!

GLE

The Beautiful Grove

GLE

$1

Will buy a beauti deep, near dep $5

They are by far the be and is the best saving money. After you make a day will pay for a lot. money, or your good mise just a little more,

A BEAUTIFUL

HOME, SW

In the North La

"Highlands

Be it ever so There is no Be it only a It's a good

ESPECIALLY

HAPPINESS

By the Prettiest

O Mary, will yo And journey You said that That you wo I've bought a With trees a And built as Are any you

I went one day The well-kno I paid him fift On his instal Soon, like a d Our little ho 'Tis finished— And buy you

"Two souls w Two hearts Reside in rust They have a Who runs to When he Is For all this Are thanks

Next Tuesday will verses composed on eyed Blonde of West (Ladies, send in your lished.)

If you mean BUSIN at 7:30 or 10:45 in the and go and see my LO

Railroad Fare, on this Road Ver every hour.

DON'T FAIL to se where. It is the CHE ERTY in the market. Remember, that yo erty purchased of me. I deal in nothing bu IT FREE.

IRA B 142 & 144 L

ICE---For 5,00

Clear Spring Lake Ice large lots. Will deliv sitions for the whole Address

S

CHIC 151 Sou 2-Ton W Little D

Fruit

Spring Style Hats. Soft and finest qualities BARN 86 Madison

BEATTY'S